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THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 17 1986

No 62,565

EEC breaks its deadlock on sanctions

EEC ministers broke the deadlock on sanctions against South Africa and adopted a package of limited measures

After two days of intensive talks, including arguments late into Monday night, EEC Foreign Ministers yesterday broke the deadlock over sanctions against South Africa and adopted a modest package of limited measures...

The South African Foreign Minister said "appropriate measures" would be taken to protect the sectors affected

From Richard Owen, Brussels... age was not as effective as it would have been if a ban on coal had been included.

South Africa at centre of SDP storm

By Richard Evans Political Correspondent

South Africa's embassy in London was embroiled in an embarrassing row at the SDP conference in Harrogate yesterday after two of its diplomats "gatecrashed" a private reception...

By last night it seemed likely the SDP would refuse South African diplomats observer status at future conferences after the attempted publicity exercise dramatically backfired.

Tories ready to privatize airports

By Philip Webster Chief Political Correspondent

The Government is close to announcing that the privatization of Britain's main airports is to take place in the middle of next year.

The flotation of the British Airports Authority, which runs Heathrow, Gatwick, Stansted and four Scottish airports, and about 20 of the larger local authority airports is now expected next June or July.

The anticipated announcement follows the long-delayed decision last week to float British Airways early next year.

The airports sell-off is likely to raise well over £500 million for the Government, on top of the £750 million to £1,000 million likely to accrue from the airline sale.

In between the two the Government is hoping to find a slot in the market for the sale of Rolls Royce, which ministers hope will bring in a further £1 billion.

The series of sales next year, on top of the £5.5 billion British Gas flotation in November, will increase the scope of Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to move towards his declared aim in the next Budget, and the one after if an election is delayed into 1988, to reduce the standard rate of income tax to 25p.

Under the airport plans the three big south-east airports will be separate entities under the control of a British Airports Authority PLC in London and the four Scottish airports, Prestwick, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen, will be run by a Scottish area board office.

The Bill paving the way to the privatization received the royal assent last July. With the £1.5 billion Trustee Savings Bank flotation under way and the date at last set for the British Airways privatization, ministers like Mr John Moore, the Secretary of State for Transport, are being urged by the Treasury to go out and resell the privatization case.

There appears to be confidence among ministers that the British Gas flotation will not be badly harmed by the recently published Labour Party plans for taking back British Telecom into "social ownership".

Telecom shareholders will have the choice of exchanging their voting shares for two types of non-voting securities or receiving cash in return for their shares - but only at the original flotation price. Labour spokesmen have indicated that a similar procedure will be followed for British Gas.



Herr Kohl helps Mrs Thatcher open a bottle of mineral water during their press conference.

Sanctions line is resisted

From Our Correspondent Bonn

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany yesterday distanced themselves from the EEC decisions on sanctions against South Africa.

help bring apartheid to an end. On the contrary, she added, they would probably lead to more unemployment and hunger among the blacks in South Africa and neighbouring lands. This was why she and Herr Kohl had rejected many recent proposals for action against South Africa.

Herr Kohl said he continued to be sceptical about sanctions, and added that they were an opportunity for some to do good business by evading them.

Sellafield pay-out for cancer victims

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The families of three men who contracted cancer after working at the Sellafield nuclear fuel reprocessing plant, in Cumbria, were awarded compensation totaling more than £100,000 yesterday.

The largest amount of £75,000 went for an employee who died of lung cancer in 1969.

An award described by British Nuclear Fuels as a "part payment" of £31,500 was made for an employee who died of liver cancer in 1973. Details of the third settlement were not released. None of the workers was named.

More than £600,000 has been paid since a compensation scheme was agreed three years ago between the four unions on the site.

British Nuclear Fuels said yesterday that agreement had been reached in principle to extend the scheme to cover employees who were still working or retired.

There were more than 100 claims outstanding. It was hoped that "with more stringent safety standards and greater awareness of recent years, the number of cases would decrease."

However, the awards were not an acceptance of liability. The company said it was impossible to distinguish between cancers that occurred naturally and those that might have been induced by radiation.

Dependants of the victims could take cases to court. But the company said that would be on an "all or nothing basis", whereas the compensation scheme allowed for "part payment".

The secrecy which surrounds the method of awarding compensation has been criticized by the environment group, Cumbrians Against a Radioactive Environment, Core.

Miss Jean Emery said if a claim for compensation was rejected, there was nowhere for the relatives to appeal.

Decline in shares continues... Shares fell heavily again in London yesterday, with another 27.4 points knocked off the FT-30 index. The drop followed a record fall in Tokyo, where the Nikkei-Dow Jones Index closed 657.33 points lower at 17,463.19.

Prices also fell at the opening in Wall Street before losses steadied to single figures. A steadier tone cut the loss on the Dow Jones Average to single figures.

A rumour that BankAmerica was in financial difficulties was dismissed by the bank and the US Federal Reserve, but not before it had given investors on both sides of the Atlantic the jitters.

The UK public sector borrowing requirement was £1.8 billion last month, well above City expectations. The US current account deficit was a record \$34.73 billion (£23.43 billion) in the April-June quarter.

Details, page 21 Market report, page 23

Paris offers reward for bombers

Paris (AFP, Reuter) - French police yesterday offered a reward of one million francs (£100,000) for information on two Lebanese sought in connection with the bomb attacks that have killed six people and injured more than 200 since December.

They named the suspects as Robert Ibrahim Abdallah and Maurice Ibrahim Abdallah and said that notice of the reward, the first of its kind ever offered by the police directorate, would be posted across France from today.

Police gave three Paris telephone numbers for informants to call: 42-65-10-58, 45-54-81-43 and 45-54-13-32.

Meanwhile, Mr Jacques Chirac, the Prime Minister, postponed a three-day visit to Canada next week.

He will fly to New York next Wednesday, however, to address the United Nations General Assembly.

New terror threat, page 7

Pretoria threatens reply to sanctions

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South African Government leaders yesterday condemned the sanctions measures agreed yesterday by EEC foreign ministers, but the package is, in fact, much less damaging than had been feared here.

The "gatecrashing" incident involved Mr Richard Davies, a coloured South African, and Mr Allen Stardlow who claimed they had been invited to the private reception held in the main conference hotel.

In a statement issued late on Monday, Mr R.F. "Pik" Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, said "appropriate measures" would have to be taken "in defence of the interests of the country as a whole... we cannot stand idly by while the livelihood of our workforce is jeopardised".

To that extent, the EEC's decision has probably destroyed whatever efficacy sanctions, or the threat of them, may still have possessed as a means of prodding Pretoria to move faster along the road of political reform.

Pretoria has decided that it can live with sanctions, and possibly have turned them to domestic electoral advantage.

An effective ban on coal would have been serious. The South African coal industry, which accounts for about one sixth of non-gold export revenues, has become increasingly dependent on foreign markets over the past 10 years.

The exclusion of coal exports - the sector on which an EEC ban would have had by far the biggest impact - from the Community's package of measures has undoubtedly come as a great relief to both the Government and the industry, even if they will not say so publicly.

Had the EEC banned coal, Japan, which last year imported 12 million tons of coal from South Africa, may still have possessed as a means of prodding Pretoria to move faster along the road of political reform.

Massive gas finds under ocean floors

Undersea exploration has unlocked gas that experts say will service world needs for hundreds, possibly thousands, of years. Supplies of natural gas had been expected to run out early in the next century.

Tip-off warned police of bomb plot by IRA

By Stewart Tendler

A petty criminal involved in a Provisional IRA plan to blow up a public house tipped off the police, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

When butterflies lose on the scales of justice

By Alan Hamilton... Thoughts of kindness were all that occupied the mind of Mr Robert Thomas, a process worker, when he took an axe in hand and felled 34 trees in the back garden of his home at Aldwych Close, Normanby, Cleveland.

Tomorrow Pretoria threatens reply to sanctions

Peace on a tightrope



On the eve of yet another bid to get peace talks going with the rebels in El Salvador, a profile of President Duarte, a man on a political high-wire

Portfolio Gold

The £4,000 daily prize in the Times Portfolio Gold competition was shared yesterday by four readers, Mr L. Eccleston of Burnley, Lancs, Mr S.A. Cheetham of Chester, Mr J.B. Olliphant of Chippenham, Wits, and Mr J. Johnston of Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

Exchange link

The Stock Exchange and the International Securities Regulatory Organisation have agreed to form a body which will regulate dealings in government securities, domestic and foreign shares and options.

Tunnel tactics

Local opponents of the Channel Tunnel intend to make their objections felt in the Lords after being given only six days to put their case to a Commons committee

Back at work

Mr Nicholas Daniloff, the US journalist freed into his Ambassador's safe keeping, started work in Moscow again amid fears of death threats to a dissident witness

Table with 2 columns: Home News, Overseas, Sports, Births, deaths, marriages, Bridge, Business, Court. Includes a small weather forecast table.

SDP CONFERENCE

Incomes policy • Role of unions • Sanctions call • Pay b

Immediate pay freeze 'will not be needed' in programme on jobs

The Alliance did not advocate a pay freeze, Mr Ian Wrigglesworth, spokesman on economic affairs, industry and energy, made clear to conference at Harrogate yesterday, but it did believe should be an earnings limit based on average productivity growth.

Mr Wrigglesworth, MP for Stockton South, said that he accepted a pay freeze might be necessary at some stage, but he did not agree they should be calling for an immediate statutory one. They had to achieve a change in people's minds and persuade them they could increase their own prosperity by having regard to their own company and how it was performing.

He was replying to the debate on the section on jobs in industry of the SDP-Liberal Alliance consultative document, *Partnership for Progress*. He maintained that the programme outlined there, and split into the Alliance budget priorities, could cut unemployment from more than three million to below two million in the lifetime of a Parliament.

The Alliance alternative could cut unemployment without pushing borrowing through the roof and without a new upward inflationary spiral.

A motion was carried condemning the present policies of the Government. It called for early implementation of Alliance policies for controlling inflation, reducing unemployment and establishing greater equity in pay bargaining.

Mr Wrigglesworth conceded that the Alliance programme would mean more borrowing, but a carefully targeted expansion meant that this would be modest about £3,500 million or 1 per cent of national income.

For both Labour and the Tories, pay was the Achilles heel of their economic policy. Whatever semblance Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow Chancellor, had of a strategy for incomes was dashed at Brighton when the TUC voted for a minimum wage, but one that allowed the higher paid to maintain their differentials.

The Government offered only windy rhetoric, exhortations to people to keep wages settlements down. The Chancellor was running scared about pay and should heed the advice of the CBI who knew that settlements must be cut in half. The Alliance alone of the political parties advocated an incomes strategy. "We do so because if we are to channel expansion into new jobs here and not into imports or higher prices, if we are to keep industry competitive and if we are to encourage our companies to seek out new markets and develop new products, then as night follows day we must have a strategy for incomes."

He said that the earnings limit proposal would be backed by a payroll incentive of up to a quarter of employers' national insurance contributions, to encourage them to keep their labour costs competitive.

That would be supported by new tax concessions to employees, permitting increases above the earnings limit through genuine extension of profit-sharing and wider share ownership.

If companies continued to award increases out of line with productivity, then they would use the mechanism of an inflation tax to tax away the increases. "The stick and carrot approach is unlike anything tried in the country before. It is our lifeline to the unemployed."

Mr Wrigglesworth said that £2 billion more would be

spent to restore Britain's run-down housing, crumbling sewers and congested road system. New capital spending of that kind would cut unemployment by 286,000 by 1988. A cut in income tax was the least effective measure to create employment.

A realistic view on unemployment was a reduction of a million over five years if a modest 1 per cent a year improvement in industry and exports could be achieved, Mr David Sainsbury, trustee of the SDP, said when he opened the debate.

"Not only does increased competitiveness create more jobs in the industries concerned, but the extra wealth that is generated can be used to create additional jobs in both the public and private sectors," he said.

That competitiveness could be increased by encouraging rivalry between companies at home and abroad and that meant raising the standard of education and training, and improving the way the financial markets worked. "Above all we need a massive effort to improve the skills of British management." "The only solution to our problems is to create a high skilled, high productivity, high wage economy. But, equally, we must make certain that wages are kept in line with increasing productivity and one of the best ways to do that is a mixture of profit-sharing and, if necessary, an inflation tax."

Mr Nick Bosanquet, Yorkshire and Humberside regional councillor, said that on present policies there were likely to be four million unemployed by the early 1990s.

He called for a dramatic shift away from labour taxation, for Britain to join the European Monetary System, and for encouragement for new small and medium businesses.

The conference carried amendments requesting the policy committee to look at means of far pay based on job evaluation, at co-operatives and at fiscal measures which favour the recruitment of new workers and discourage overtime.



Mrs Shirley Williams, applauded by Dr David Owen, acknowledging the ovation after her speech to the SDP conference at Harrogate yesterday (Photographs: Peter Trievner).

Judicial inquiry urged on Stalker

Unanimous support was given to an emergency motion that Mr John Stalker, Deputy Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, be allowed to complete his inquiry into the Royal Ulster Constabulary, and demanding a full judicial inquiry into the matter.

Blame for the confusion and public disquiet surrounding the affair was placed firmly on the Home Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd, by Mr Robert MacLennan, MP for Carlisle and Sutherland, SDP spokesman on Home Office matters.

He told the conference that after an interview with Mr Hurd he was convinced the Home Secretary had grossly mishandled events.

It had been an act of high folly for Mr Stalker, an eminent, able and outstanding officer, to have been asked to



Geoffrey Smith

The discussions of economic policy at Harrogate yesterday illustrated both the weakness and the strength of the SDP at this stage in its development. Once again the general impression that emerged was that of the party in between.

It is more determined than the Conservatives to do something about unemployment and it would, therefore, favour a more expansionist strategy with particular attention to programmes designed to create jobs. But it is also more alert than Labour to the danger of renewed inflation. So the increase in public borrowing that it wants is more modest.

All parties are speaking of the need for competitive efficiency these days: that is one of the side effects of seven years of Thatcherite rule. But David Sainsbury put the point with unusual emphasis for a non-Conservative conference when opening the economic debate: "We will only be able to put a large number of people back to work if we can improve the performance of British industry in all markets."

Restricted role for unions

The SDP was making the trade unions an offer which if they were wise they would not refuse, Miss Sue Slippman, a member of the group which drew up the SDP's consultative paper *Industrial Relations: A Fresh Look*, told conference.

She said that the relationship between the unions and the Labour Party was a big problem for the unions. It was one of the things which stopped unions from overcoming their schizophrenia and taking on a new role.

If unions wanted to represent their members, they must represent them across the spectrum of politics, Miss Slippman, the candidate for Hayes and Harlington, said.

"We say the unions will never have a role in a block vote in government. We will consult them but there will be no seat in an Alliance cabinet for the President of the TUC."

Miss Slippman said that the unions had a role within the industries in which they worked, industries with which they must begin to identify their needs and interests more closely.

The SDP offered positive rights in return for greater responsibility. They wanted a statutory framework of industrial democracy and would guarantee union recognition where employees wanted unions to represent them.

They also proposed better rights for individuals at work plus tax deductions for union dues, just as members of professional bodies had. They would set up a trade union fund so unions could streamline and take on a new role in industry. There would be positive rights in law, including the right to strike.

Unlike Labour, they would not publicly extol the cosmetic acceptance of ballots as a main change and behind the scenes restore the old destructive powers to trade unions.

Mr John Grant, SDP Trade Unions, said that the proposals on industrial relations would kill off the myth that the SDP was an anti-trade union party. If interested organizations did not see that they were very foolish.

"If the trade unions spurn it I hope they do not come whingeing to us after the general election asking to be brought in from the Thatcher cold. They should have learned the bitter lesson of the past, that government with the unions as opponents is perfectly possible," he said.

The SDP did not want to carry on that approach, believing democratic unionism had an important role to play. But the ball was now in the unions' court and it was for them to make a positive response. If union leaders chose to turn away they would not take their members with them.

Mr John Sewell, Cheltenham, said that Mrs Thatcher's attitude towards the trade unionists at GCHQ Cheltenham was entirely bogus and caused by pure spite.

Trade unionists were still working at GCHQ and national security was not under threat. A general election was coming and he urged them to hang on, it would not be long.

Mr Kenneth Horne, Kettering, proposed the issuing of free shares to employees. In his small operation this had revolutionized the attitude of the union members.

Mr Stephen Brooks, prospective parliamentary candidate for Ealing and Acton, said that from reading the paper one would think industrial relations was only about unions and employers and employees hardly existed. The unionized environment was the majority of cases of employment.

Mr Richard Layard, Camden, said that the only way to get the support of the unions was to be seen as the anti-employment party. An effective incomes policy was needed, but not a pay freeze.

The party should reaffirm its objective of reducing unemployment by one million in five years, and persuade the country it was willing to borrow more money. This was perfectly legitimate for a country to do.



Mr Robert MacLennan

conduct dual inquiries which could have a relationship with each other.

An inquiry was inevitable and necessary.

Moving the emergency motion Mr Paul Besty, candidate for Eccles, said that Mr Stalker's reinstatement was welcomed but did nothing to allay suspicions that he had been nobbled by the RUC or that the Masons were involved. Public confidence could only be restored by an independent inquiry.

Today's agenda

Dr David Owen, leader of the party, will wind up the conference with his keynote speech this morning. There will also be debates on housing and the need for a comprehensive test ban treaty.

Wedded to an incomes policy

But while all this is sound enough, it is scarcely riveting. What economic policy does the SDP have to offer that is distinctive? It wants Britain to join the European monetary system and it remains wedded to the concept of an incomes policy. Whatever view one may take of British membership of EMS, it seems to me healthy that at least one party should be arguing for this at the next election.

The issue is important, and it has the rare attribute for an opposition policy that it might well win the assent of the Cabinet in a secret ballot. But I find it hard to believe that this is an argument that will capture the electorate's imagination.

There is much more likely to be dispute over an incomes policy. That applies inside the SDP as well as in the country, as became evident of an interesting meeting held by the Lawsey Society.

The objections put by John Horam, the former MP and junior minister, struck me as convincing. Although the SDP is putting forward a new and more imaginative version of an incomes policy, many of the old criticisms remain valid.

The idea now is to use the tax system to restrict pay increases to a limit based on average productivity growth. Beyond that there could be increases above the limit, with the sweeter of tax concessions, if these were paid through profit-sharing or wider share ownership.

But, ingenious though this may seem, the effect would probably be either to impose too many restrictions on what ought to be a flexible economy, or to provide an unnecessarily bureaucratic and complicated form of encouragement for profit-sharing.

Without an incomes policy the rest of the package may seem worthy but rather dull. Yet this may not be so much of a disadvantage for the SDP at this time as political commentators are inclined to suppose.

HEALTH CARE

Return to policy of phasing out NHS pay beds

A return to the gradual phasing out of private beds in the National Health Service was decided by the conference in its policy-making role as the Council for Social Democracy.

A long motion, promoted by the SDP Council for Scotland, was carried, calling for an end to the exploitation of the National Health Service by the private sector.

The motion sought the repeal of the Health Services Act 1980 to restore the full-time consultant contract with no provision for additional private practice, and a return to gradual phasing out of private beds.

Part-time consultant contracts should ensure that the consultant spent an appropriate part of his time working for the NHS, with the introduction of added incentives financial and otherwise for those consultants who chose full-time contracts.

Other demands were the removal of private out-patient facilities from NHS premises and the gradual phasing out of the use of NHS laboratories and diagnostic facilities by the private sector, with the aim of meeting the demands on them and to sustain their quality. That was one of the best ways of dealing with the problem of private health treatment.

Miss Sheila Wells (Edinburgh), moving on behalf of the SDP Council for Scotland said that the whole issue was a running sore to the NHS and caused deep resentment. They should not give special privileges which invited abuse. Pay beds were a source of queuing jumping.

The majority of doctors were deeply committed to the NHS and if they knew the SDP was deeply committed and not doctrinaire in its attitude to private medicine in its proper place the majority of doctors would be with the party.

The conference discussed policy papers on health and community care and changing and renewing the health service. A motion was carried endorsing their central proposals including a patients' charter and a call for a realistic increase in spending.

Mr Mike Thomas of the Alliance policy committee said in moving that motion

that the Alliance was determined not to fall into the trap of using the term community support as a euphemism for inadequate arrangements for the poor, while everyone who could afford it opted for better treatment elsewhere.

The motion also called for improvements in neglected specialties and greater decentralization of managerial control.

Mr Thomas said that the document *Partnership for Progress* covered all aspects of social policy, housing, transport, education, and social, health, environmental and voluntary services.

Problems in these areas could not be solved without collective action and public funding as the Conservatives claimed, and financial restrictions would not allow them to be solved all at once as the Labour Party wanted.

The Government's approach to the health service was essentially dishonest. It had made increases to funding, but these had not kept up with the pressures of the service.

The Alliance was pledged to financial cuts, but it was to meet the demands on them and to sustain their quality. That was one of the best ways of dealing with the problem of private health treatment.

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Labour decline to political margins foreseen

The Labour Party could be relegated to permanent marginal status after the next general election but the Alliance was certain to survive whatever the outcome, Mrs Shirley Williams, President said in her address to the conference which won a prolonged standing ovation.

The opinion polls were rubbish, she said in parliamentary and local elections the Alliance consistently performed at around 36 per cent and she advised punters to bet on the Alliance candidate in the forthcoming knowledge North by-election.

The constant phrase "the next Labour government" had a yawning gap in confidence as deep as the Channel and she doubted very much whether Roy Hattersley believed it.

Mrs Williams whose speech won a prolonged standing ovation said "We look forward to the challenge of the next election with confidence. We will survive whatever the outcome. I believe the outcome will be good. The Alliance is here to stay. I am much less sure that Labour will survive three disastrous elections in a row could relegate Labour to permanent marginal status."

She condemned the hypocrisy of Labour's pledges on unemployment and the abolition of poverty. The Alliance had shown how its pledges would be carried out but Labour had not and went on pretending that by some sleight of hand those on £100,000 a year could finance their promises. It was rubbish, it could not be done and Labour knew it could not be done.

"The first priority must be to those without work, and only then can the rest of us decide to get richer. We have no right to make ourselves better off at a time when so many of our fellow citizens do not have jobs," she said.

The Alliance was strong and healthy. The commitment of the party to a twin-track policy on defence and disarmament was what the public wanted and understood. The pursuit of both goals did not conflict, they bound the SDP and its Liberal partners together in a common purpose. The reason to believe the Prime Minister might favour an early election was stark: the real economy was in deep trouble and it was getting more and more difficult to conceal that fact. Even



the City had become increasingly nervous. The cold reality was the emergence of a new recession (unemployment was going up three times faster than in 1985 and if unemployment were measured by the yardstick of 1979 the true number would approach 4 million)

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The Government looked to "low tech" service jobs to absorb the unemployed. It was a prospect for a third world economy. Britain was heading for a future which could not man a high technology economy and accepted the inevitability of technological and economic decline.

Mrs Williams called for greater participation in higher education and attacked government cuts when industry needed more graduates. She said also that she was not very pleased with some of the conference speeches on the issues, which were all too redolent of the old phrase "Pull up the ladder Jack I'm all right".

The Alliance must be cautious in budgeting for expansion and for new jobs. It was hypocritical of Labour to speak of reducing unemployment by a million over two years when the party was unwilling to commit itself to any kind of serious incomes policy.

In town halls and county halls Alliance groups worked together as one Labour had never believed in the devolution of power to ordinary people.

Conference reports by Robin Oakley, Richard Evans, Alan Wood, Amanda Haigh and Anthony Hodges

Research cuts could hamper projects vital for industry

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Universities have been told that there will be less money for research in future. Strategic projects vital to industry in the next decade are likely to be affected.

The warning comes from the Science and Engineering Research Council, which awards more than £200 million a year in government grants for fundamental research.

The council has already had its grant allocation for next year reduced by £17 million, before the process of assessing research applications has started. The deficit comes after rising costs of collaboration in international research at centres such as the European Laboratory for Particle Physics in Geneva, and in sharing costs of the new telescopes at observatories on La Palma in the Canaries and Hawaii.

The cost of international collaboration is now £60 million a year.

In addition, a review of the advanced equipment needed to keep British universities abreast with research in the United States, West Germany and Japan shows a shortfall of £40 million.

According to Dr Ashley Catterall, secretary of the council, universities in Britain cannot give proper support for research of strategic importance to the future of industry.

The areas affected include the application of advanced computers to manufacturing, the development of the next generation of electronic materials, and work on optical computers and on the biotechnology needed for new approaches to the production of fine chemicals, pharmaceuticals and foodstuffs.

The rise in costs of international research has been exacerbated by fluctuations in currency rates. Between July 1 and 14, the council lost £7 million from its budget because of currency variations.

Such losses were a penalty of the rigid application of annual cash limits by the Treasury. The council is not allowed to put aside money to meet such a contingency.

The only way to compensate for the consequences of sudden fluctuations is to reduce grants for new research. Applications for new grants used to be divided between first-class proposals, or alpha projects, which would be funded, and beta and gamma proposals which would be considered next.

Under present conditions, almost one third of alpha projects will be rejected. The average grant is about £100,000. A shortage of £17 million means that 170 projects will be refused support.



Lesley Garrett (Yum-Yum) and Bonaventura Bottone (Nanki-Poo) adding a 1930s gloss to The Mikado, by Gilbert and Sullivan, at yesterday's dress rehearsal of Jonathan Miller's production for English National Opera, opening at the London Coliseum on September 27.

Better health care for inner cities urged by Liberals

By Jill Sherman

Health service resources should be reallocated to reflect social deprivation in inner cities, the Liberal Party says.

In a paper published yesterday the party claims that the present distribution system fails to take account of the extent of social deprivation in cities and the draining effects of teaching hospitals and other specialized units.

"Inner city residents are entitled to receive as good a service to meet their individual needs as any other group in the country," Mr Archie Kirkwood, Liberal health spokesman, said.

The party admits that some inner city health authorities are more efficient than others but inefficiencies could be caused by falling populations resulting in an over provision of services, and inherited outdated and expensive buildings, which need to be replaced.

The paper calls for new ways of injecting funds into urban areas, both through a more sensitive sub-regional allocation of health service funds and through forms of urban aid.

Inner cities often failed to attract health service staff, because of the high cost of living and poor working conditions, the paper said.

It outlines new plans for

staff training and says that lower levels of training should be available for some students. Those students could be trained to undertake a wide range of duties which would release staff with the highest qualifications.

Primary health care also suffered in inner cities. Cities were peppered with old, lock-up surgeries.

Patients should be allowed access to their own medical records, the Liberal Party said in a separate paper published yesterday. Mr Kirkwood said patients should be able to make informed choices on the basis of all information available.

Mr Kirkwood, who introduced a 10-minute Bill on this subject last year, is working with the Campaign for Freedom of Information to persuade MPs to introduce a private member's Bill on the same lines.

The paper admits that in certain cases information disclosure would need to be restricted such as when it infringed the right to confidentiality of other people.

Health care in the inner cities. Liberal Party health panel paper 15.

Access by patients to health care records. Liberal Party Health panel paper 14.

Mentally ill in need of guide to services

By a Staff Reporter

Mental health officers should be appointed in all health authorities to ensure that the mentally ill are getting the community services they need, Lady Trumpington, said yesterday.

Speaking at a conference in London, Lady Trumpington, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, said she was concerned that schizophrenic patients in particular sometimes fell through the care gap because they or their relatives were unaware of existing services.

"What seems to be called for is a person who can act as a channel between families and services. My own term for such a person is a 'responsible mental health officer' and I would like to see this idea developed further," Lady Trumpington said.

Members of the National Schizophrenia Fellowship had complained that when a member of their family became mentally ill the initial reaction from doctors and social workers was that they did not want to know, she said.

Although the Government was keen to continue its policy of closing large institutions for the mentally ill, Lady Trumpington conceded there was a need for some long term hospital care but it needed to be local and accessible.

Denial of 'death' comment

A community leader who was reported to have said he hoped a sick police chief would die denied yesterday that he made the remark.

Mr Malcolm Popperwell, aged 52, assistant chief constable of Avon and Somerset police, was admitted to hospital with chest pains on Sunday after the police drugs raids and subsequent riots in the St Paul's area of Bristol last week. He was still in intensive care yesterday.

Mr Kuomba Balogun, aged 24, chairman of the St Paul's Community Association, was reported as saying: "On behalf of the community, I say we hope the bastard dies. I feel no compassion for the man and I will not be the only person in St Paul's who feels that way about him."

At the community association's headquarters yesterday Mr Balogun said: "I categorically deny making any such statement about Mr Popperwell." He added that he was taking legal advice.

Mr Ian Beales, editor of the Western Daily Press, which first reported the alleged remarks, said yesterday: "We stand by our story. We spoke to Mr Balogun twice and I am satisfied that what we quoted was totally within context."

Corsets 'concealed heroin'

An international team of drug traffickers smuggled millions of pounds of heroin from Pakistan through Heathrow Airport hidden in corsets, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Mr Derek Spencer, QC, for the prosecution, said that hidden in a woman's corset worn by a Pakistani courier, the heroin was smuggled by air on the first leg of its journey to a transit lounge in a west European airport, usually Heathrow.

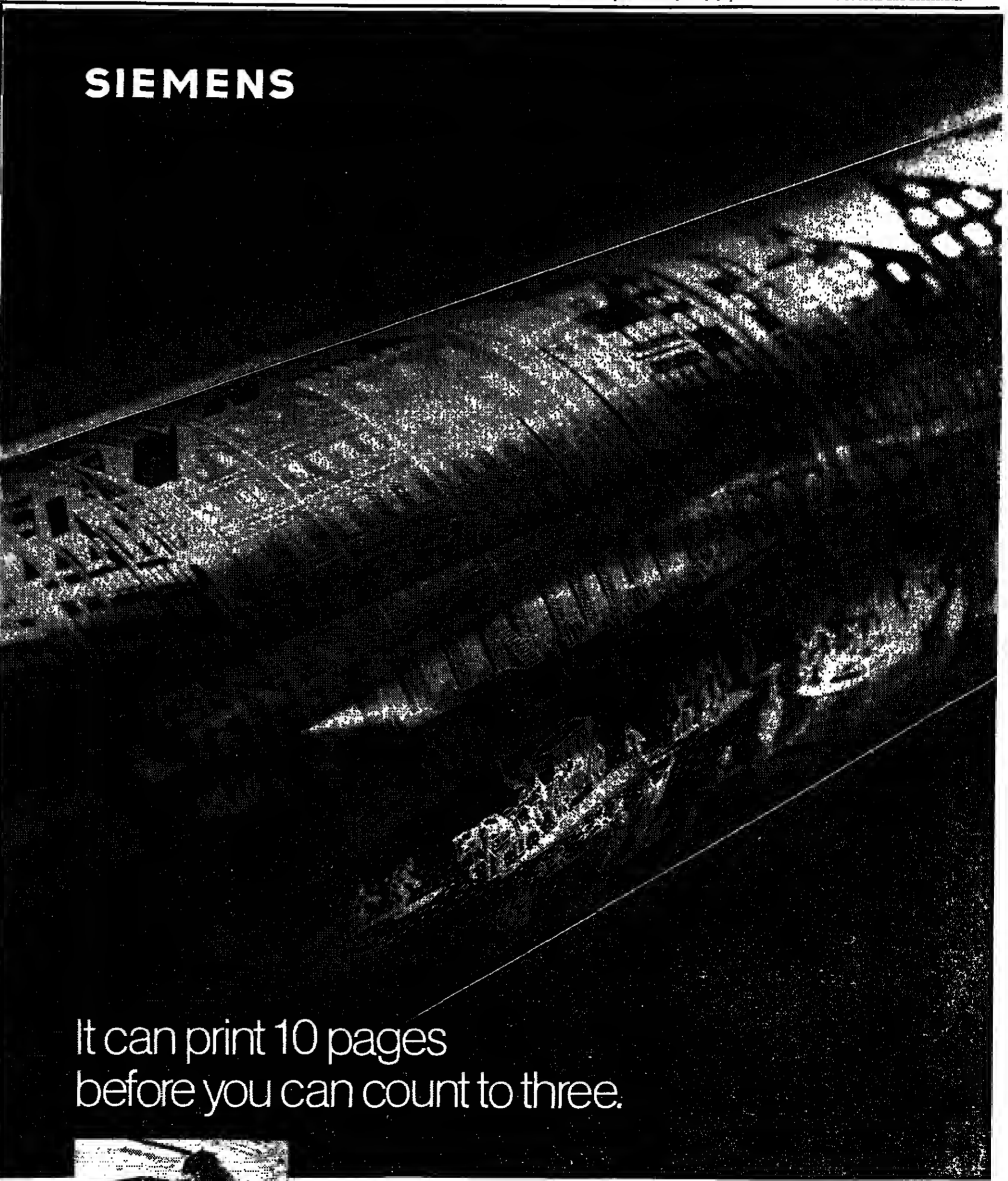
In the transit lounge the heroin was transferred to a British courier who took it on the second leg of the journey, which usually ended at San Francisco.

Mr Spencer alleged that the mastermind in Britain was Peter Dye, aged 40, a company director, of Ritchings Park, Iver, Buckinghamshire.

He and Clive Williamson, aged 29, an electrician, of the Farmlands, Northolt, Peter Davies, aged 40, a salesman, of Glyfield Road, Willesden, north London, and Paul Murphy, aged 29, a decorator, of All Souls Road, Willesden, all deny conspiracy to smuggle heroin.

David Millard, aged 37, a heavy driver, of Breton estate, Peterborough, and Nasser Ahmed, aged 27, unemployed, from Pakistan, deny smuggling.

The trial continues today.



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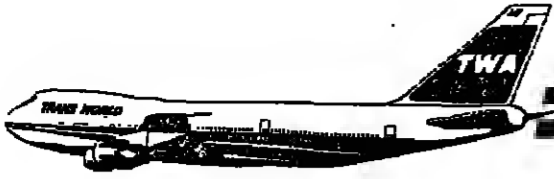
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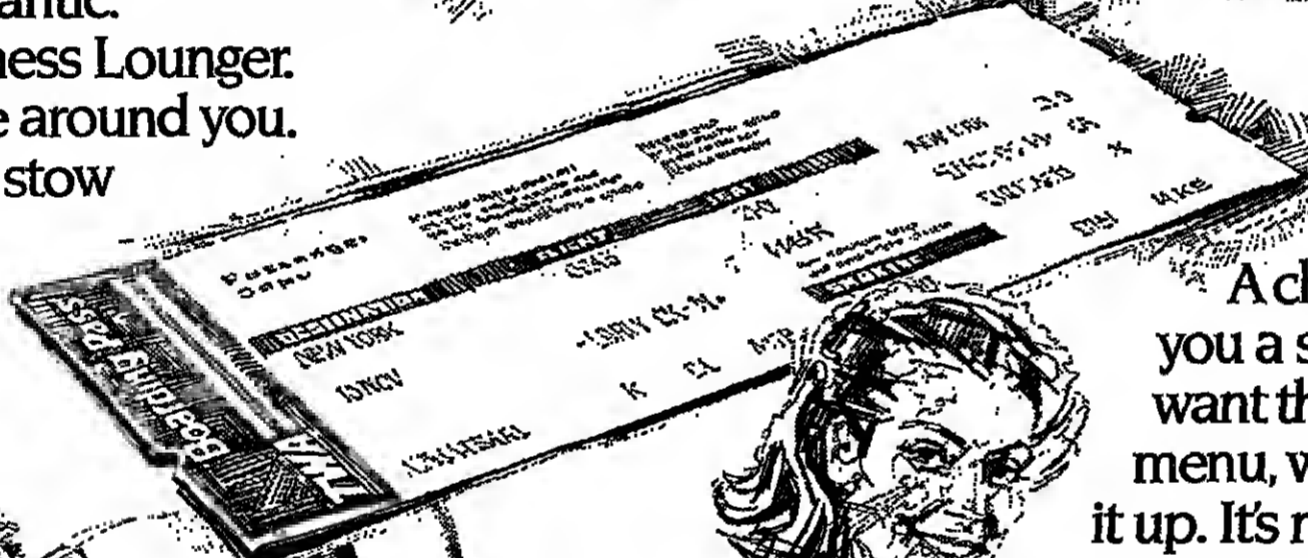
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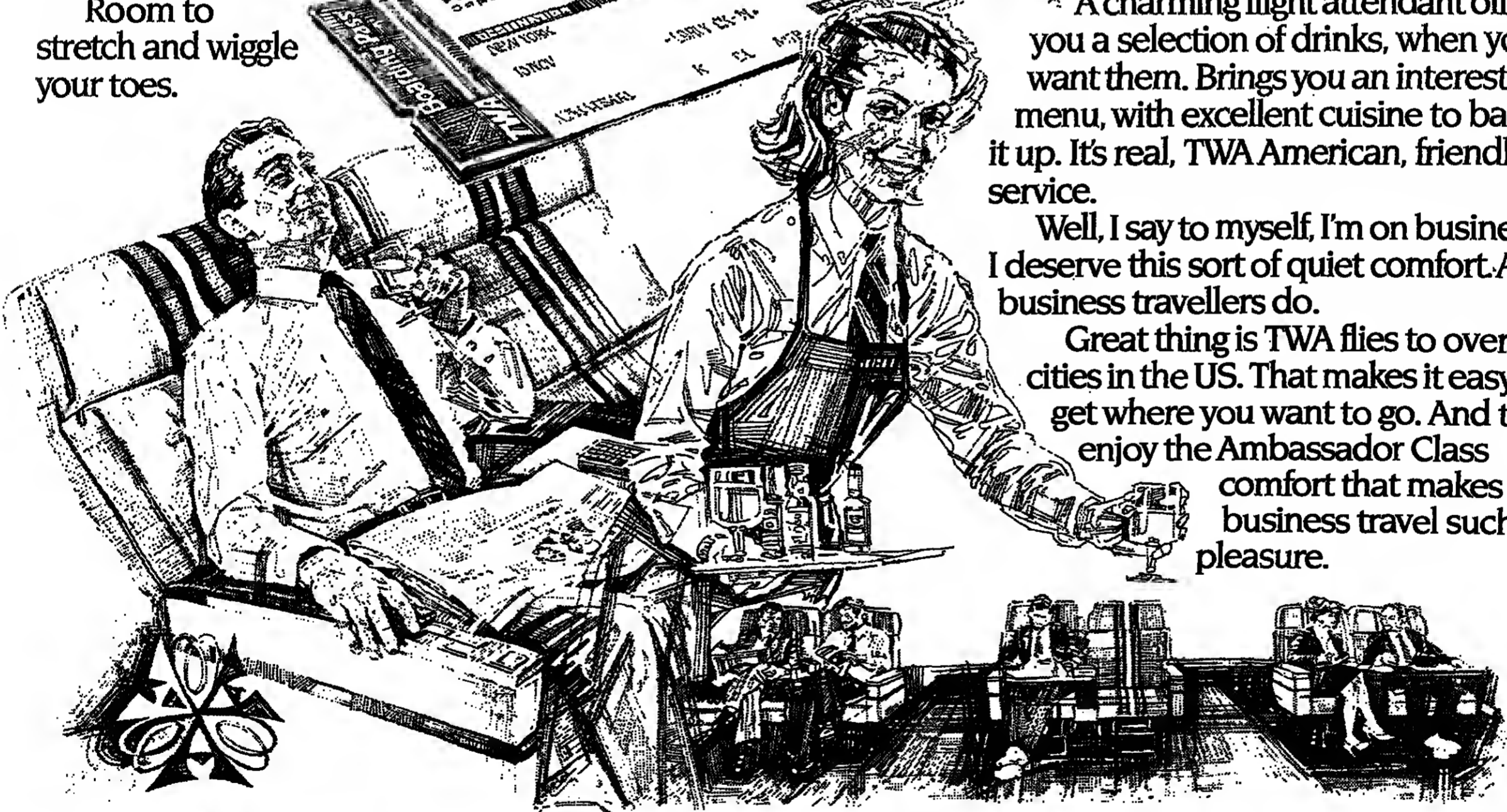
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Ferraro's fall fails to stop female advance to high office Primary victories a watershed for women in US politics

From Michael Binyon
Washington

When Ms Geraldine Ferraro, Mr Walter Mondale's running mate in the last presidential election, was defeated and then forced out of the mainstream of the Democratic Party, it was said that women in American politics were on the retreat, that a more conservative mood had strangled their hopes of a political breakthrough.

Only two years later, their prospects look very different. Not for a long time have so many women done so well in primary elections. Whoever wins the mid-term elections in November will put more women into office as governors, senators and congressional representatives than ever before.

The primaries on Tuesday proved to be the watershed. Women won two Senate nominations, three for governor, 15 for House seats and a dozen for various state offices. In Nebraska, both Democratic and Republican nominees for Governor are women; in Maryland so are both candidates for the Senate.

And Mrs Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, daughter of the late Robert Kennedy, faces a woman Republican opponent to represent a Baltimore suburb in the House of Representatives.

What has surprised Americans is how quickly people have adjusted to the novelty. Indeed, perhaps the women's success has been because most did not make gender a feature of their candidacy. They ran

because they were the hardest-hitting candidates, with a better command of the issues and broader support than their male opponents.

Their successes were the more telling in areas where they faced seasoned opposition. In Maryland, there was a fierce race to inherit the mantle of Senator Charles Mathias, a widely respected Republican liberal who is retiring this session.

Miss Barbara Miluski from Baltimore, for the Democrats, faced both a popular fellow-congressman, Mr Michael Barnes, and the Governor of the state, Mr Harry Hughes. Mr Barnes, a prominent liberal, had resigned his safe seat in the Washington suburbs; Governor Hughes had all the advantages of statewide recognition. Yet Miss Miluski won handsomely.

She faces Mrs Linda Chavez, a former White House aide and one of a growing number of women Repub-

licans achieving high office.

They are only the second pair of women to contest a Senate seat (the first being in Maine in 1960). If Miss Miluski wins in November she will be the first female Democrat elected to the Senate who did not fill a vacancy left by her husband.

In Nebraska, Mrs Helen Boosalis for the Democrats is campaigning hard against Mrs Kay Orr for the Republicans. If Mrs Orr wins she will be the first Republican ever elected governor in the US.

The all-women races have been as vigorous as any. As the Nebraska candidates put it: "This is no bake-off." They may agree on contentious issues like abortion — both oppose it — but they have not failed to exploit each other's weak points.

The voters clearly do not see gender as an issue. When a Baptist pastor, Mr Everett Sileven, tried to capture the Republican primary, saying

female leadership was a "sure sign of God's curse", he finished fourth with only 2 per cent of the vote.

Nevertheless, some women have made women's rights a prominent part of their platform. Miss Miluski, a feisty populist, has campaigned long in Congress for the Equal Rights Amendment, affirmative action and a woman's right to an abortion. Mrs Chavez, however, while deriding her opponent's liberalism, made her name in the civil rights field by taking a more conservative line while at the White House.

Mrs Townsend came from behind to win her nomination partly because she campaigned on the needs of working couples with children, an important issue to many women. One outspoken and familiar feminist who now returns after a 10-year break is Ms Bella Abzug, the former New York congresswoman, who is a Democratic candidate for a New York City suburb.

Altogether this year, women have won six nominations for the Senate, 53 for House seats, nine for governor, and 19 for lieutenant-governor. In the remaining four primaries, an additional 11 women are standing for these offices.

Nothing has changed particularly to encourage this female success now. Ms Ann Lewis, national director of a liberal Democrats' lobby, said the result simply reflected 15 years of steady progress that has been gathering steam.



Mrs Helen Boosalis and Mrs Kay Orr: squaring up to do battle for the Governor's job in Nebraska.



Arrests for new trial on murder of Aquino

From Keith Dalton
Manila

A special court yesterday ordered the arrest of the Philippines' former armed forces chief and 25 others whose acquittal of the 1983 assassination of President Aquino's husband, Benigno was overturned last week by the Supreme Court.

Additional evidence is being gathered into the killing which precipitated the overthrow of the 20-year Marcos regime, new witnesses will be called and other people could be charged, court officials said.

Police last night arrested two soldiers who were among those originally acquitted. The two were in a group of four escorting Benigno Aquino from an aircraft when he was shot.

The Supreme Court last Friday ordered the case reopened after finding that former President Marcos, orchestrated a "sham" trial.

Mr Marcos's former military chief, General Fabian Ver, and an Air Force captain could escape prosecution however, because both are in the US with which the Philippines has no extradition treaty.

General Ver fled to Hawaii in February with Mr Marcos. Captain Felipe Valerio went absent without leave and fled to the US in April.

Meanwhile, the Philippine Government, threatened with a "holy war" by disgruntled Muslim rebels, has included two more rebel factions in the peace negotiations it is undertaking to try to end a 14-year rebellion.

A government emissary, the deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Mamintang Tamano, will leave on Thursday for Saudi Arabia to begin peace talks with two Muslim rebel leaders excluded from earlier peace talks Mrs Aquino had with Mr Nur Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front, a rival Muslim guerrilla organization.

WASHINGTON: President Aquino was to meet international leaders as part of a drive to ease payments on her country's \$26 billion (£17.5 million) foreign debt. Her first meetings in a three-day Washington visit were to be with senior international Monetary Fund and World Bank officials.

Leading article, page 13

Errant Soviet missile 'crashes in China'

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

President Mitterrand of France, with his wife Danielle, being welcomed with a garland of flowers at the start of a four-day visit to Indonesia.

The emphasis of Mitterrand's trip, the first by a French president to the former Dutch colony of 13,700 islands, will be on boosting business opportunities and military sales (Renter reports).

But Indonesia, which has just been forced into the fourth big devaluation of President Suharto's 20-year rule, will be looking for cheap credits and ways of closing the large trade gap between Paris and Jakarta.

French exports in 1985 were 3,658 million francs (£368 million) against imports of 1,548 million francs.

French officials say the main thrust of his tour will be commercial, to promote French contracts and possible sales of French weaponry.

France sees good opportunities in airport construction, telecommunications, heavy equipment and tourism.

not be absolutely sure.

The sources said that the missile, which apparently carried a single dummy warhead and has a range of over 3,000 miles, was fired from a Delta 2 submarine in the Barents Sea.

The misfiring took place during extensive Soviet testing of intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Errant Soviet missiles are usually destroyed in flight but the sources did not know why that had not happened in this case. There was speculation here that a short-circuit or other malfunction of the missile's electronic guidance system may have prevented actuation of the flight centre's destruction command.

On January 2, 1985, another misfired Soviet missile created an international uproar when it crashed in Finland.

Swing to Right sparks early Austrian election

From Richard Bassett, Vienna

Austrians will elect a new government on November 23, five months earlier than expected — a move precipitated by a sharp swing to the right within the Freedom Party which elected at the weekend Herr Jörg Haider as its leader.

As the Austrian Chancellor, Dr Franz Vranitzky, yesterday met with the President, Dr Kurt Waldheim, so that Parliament could be dissolved next week, a bitter wrangle broke out between the Chancellor and Herr Haider on the

fate of Herr Norbert Steger, the Vice Chancellor.

Dr Vranitzky is keen on Herr Steger remaining in the coalition until the election. Herr Haider, however, has made it clear that Herr Steger's presence will mean only "another Socialist minister" in the Government.

As the Austrian constitution allows only the president to accept a ministerial resignation, Dr Waldheim may have to exercise for the first time his powers to settle the dispute.

Bolivia extends stay of US troops in drug fight

La Paz (Reuters)

The Bolivian Government has authorized 170 US troops backing an anti-cocaine drive to remain in the country until mid-November.

Señor Guillermo Bedregal, the Foreign Minister, said the Government decided to permit the troops to stay for 60 more days because the nation's police force needed more communications and transport equipment before it could continue to fight the drug traffickers alone.

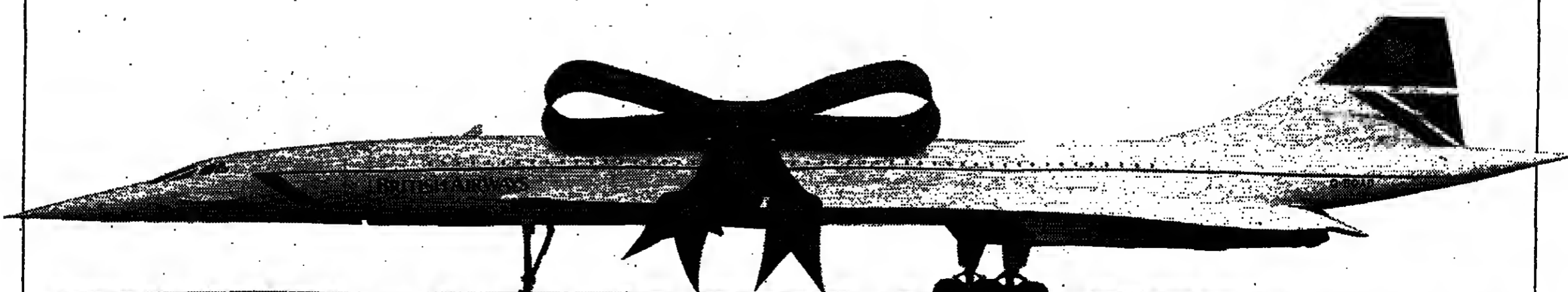
The American troops arrived with six Black Hawk

helicopters on July 14 to provide logistical support for a police drive against the cocaine trade. The offensive destroyed about eight cocaine processing laboratories.

Bolivia asked Washington last month for \$80 million (£54 million) in annual aid over the next three to five years to eradicate the illicit coca leaf crop, which serves as raw material for cocaine.

It also sought \$100 million in emergency assistance to sustain its faltering economy after a sharp drop in dollar income from the drug trade.

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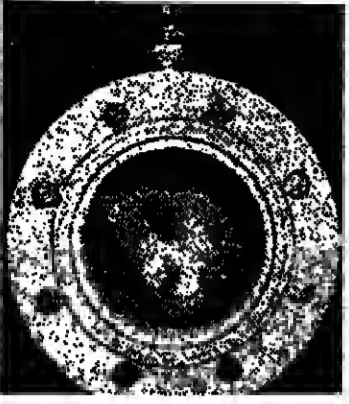


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The future has finally arrived and it looks, left, like nothing on earth. It lies under the seabed and it is manna from below — a huge, perhaps even infinite, source

of gas. Keith Hindley tells the story of a blessing that once looked more like a curse

In the frozen wastes of the Canadian and Siberian Arctic, crews drilling for oil were mystified. It was the late 1970s and the everlasting search for new sources of energy was being hampered by sudden, and sometimes violent, action far beneath the seabed. Wells mysteriously sealed up; in some cases they blew out with huge amounts of methane gas, sometimes fires started; on other occasions the sudden surge blew the drill bit straight out of the ocean floor.

The culprit was a bluish, ice-like substance that hissed menacingly as it melted. Today that substance has unlocked its secret and with it enough energy to supply the world for perhaps 5000 years. The cloud of a few years ago has turned out to have a silver lining of staggering potential.

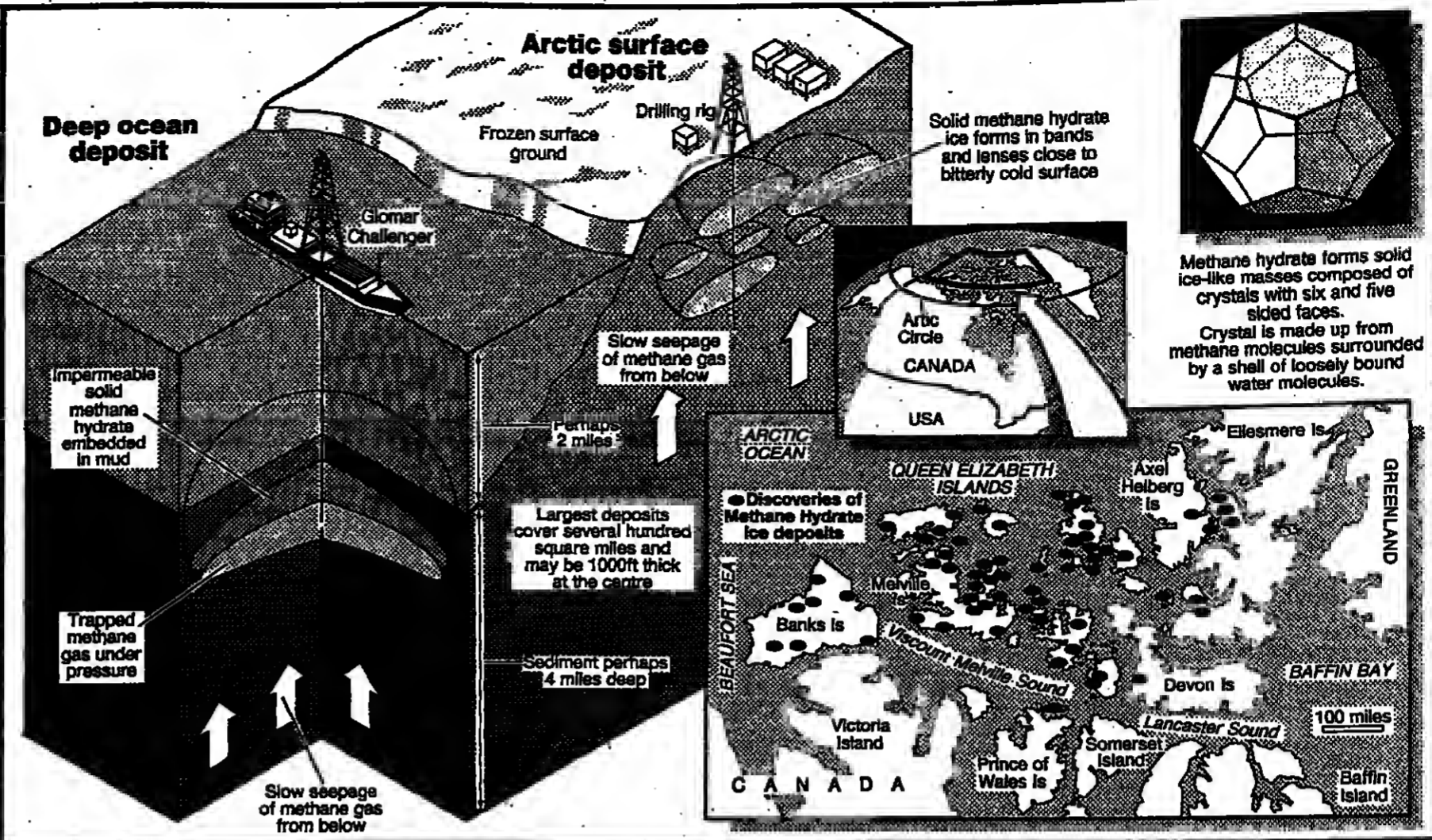
The source of it, solid methane hydrate, represents an entirely new kind of gas deposit. So large and so widespread are the recent finds that a sharp upward revision of the world's known gas reserves is necessary. Canadian and Russian experts believe the solid gas totals many times the world's known conventional gas deposits. Until now, scientists had thought the world would run out of natural gas — used in everything from domestic cooking to the manufacture of drugs and plastics — early next century. Now the prognosis is dramatically different.

the deep ocean floor off the coasts of north and south America, Africa, Australia and the Far East, in the Pacific, Atlantic and the Caribbean. Some of the deposits are vast.

"In one region off the coast of Guatemala we drilled nine successive holes stretched over 200 miles and found the same 12 ft thick hydrate zone", says Dr Rodney Malone, project manager at the Morgantown Energy Technology Center in Morgantown, West Virginia. Another deposit, off California, covers several hundred square miles and is 1,000 ft thick at the centre.

Dr Don Davidson, a chemist at the National Research Council of Canada in Ottawa, has made the hydrate in the laboratory and found that it forms very easily provided it is kept stable. More importantly, Davidson found it as easy to melt as water ice, and on melting it instantly decomposes to release its gas burden.

Gas hydrates are weird ices made up from any one of nearly 200 gases trapped in a framework of water molecules. The first was made by British chemist Humphrey Davy more than 150 years ago, but nobody understood their structure until the 1950s. Davidson's work showed that methane hydrates could also form on the ocean floor more than two thirds of a mile down. There, pressure rather than low temperature renders the solid stable. Samples of the hissing ice have turned up in mud and sediments excavated as part of the international deep sea drilling project, which has sampled the sea floor all over the world, using the drill ship *Glomar Challenger*.



Harvest of the sea, challenge of the scientists: where the gas is, what the gas is and how the seabed stores it. *Glomar Challenger's* pioneering has opened the door to security

without an impermeable rock cap to trap them. But a thick layer of frozen methane hydrate provides just such a trap, and it is a self-perpetuating and self-sealing cap. As gas slowly percolates upwards it forms solid hydrate close to the surface and spreads outwards as long as the gas source from below continues.

This gas could come from bacteria close to the surface or from decomposing organic material deeper down, but Professor Thomas Gold at Cornell University believes that the deep rocks of the earth are rich in methane and this almost inexhaustible source could explain the sheer size of the methane hydrate deposits. Hydrate will form anywhere where the temperature is low enough or the pressure high enough. Russian geologists estimate that at least 85 per cent of the deep ocean floor is suitable territory and they think reserves are at least 30 million billion cubic

feet of gas — six times the world's current known conventional deposits, which would last for 300 years at present consumption rates. But some American authorities say the total could be as high as 500 billion billion cubic feet, enough for 5000 years.

Surface sea water at just 20 degrees Centigrade would be warm enough to melt the hydrate if it was pumped down to the seabed. Even in the Arctic, one would only have to burn 7 per cent of the

gas evolving to heat enough air to keep up a steady flow of gas. The Russians have already carried out preliminary experiments using steam and hot gases to melt and extract the solid methane, but the first serious attempts to recover the gas will be made at sea using warm water to release the gas and giant underwater umbrellas to gather it and pipe it ashore. Either way there are currently too many conventional gas deposits to exploit for hydrate to be commercially viable yet. The oil and gas industries still regard it as a nuisance and are anxious only to drill through it and seal off the deposits they find by lining the holes.

Serious commercial exploitation will come in 30 to 60 years when conventional gas deposits begin to give out. The Russians may be first to try, but the offshore Californian deposits would be equally attractive. Alternatively, industrialized countries with limited oil and gas deposits — like Australia, Ireland or Spain — could exploit the reserves that

undoubtedly lie in deep water just off their shores. The deposits could also prove vital to nations with no fossil fuel reserves at all. And Britain's action in defence of the Falkland Islands could prove to have been a canny decision economically for the vast areas of prime methane hydrate real estate that surround the islands. Initial interest may centre on the natural gas that is always trapped beneath the frozen-hydrate layers. Either way, the new finds will give the world a fresh energy source for the next century. The finds could even explain a maritime mystery or two. The disappearance, with no apparent cause, of sturdy ships could have been brought about by volcanic activity on the sea floor releasing from methane hydrate deposits, huge volumes of gas that would expand rapidly as they rose. The resultant waves could easily swamp a ship. So we may have not only an infinite source of power but an end to the infinite speculation over the Bermuda Triangle.

PROVEN — THE BRITISH THEORY THEY ALL LAUGHED AT

The one man who was not surprised to learn that there are prodigious deposits of methane gas deep below the earth's surface is Professor Thomas Gold, an expatriate Briton working at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York state. He predicted more than a decade ago that vast quantities of methane would be found saturating the earth's deep rocks. At the time, the notion was ridiculed by geologists. He believes that many phenomena such as gas leakages before earthquakes and mud volcanoes and their inflammable gases all lend support to the idea. Professor Gold had been hoping for vindication from a

Swedish expedition which is driving a deep well beneath an ancient meteorite crater but he says it is sooner than he thought from methane hydrate deposits if they turn out to be as extensive as they appear. Professor Gold has developed a number of highly controversial ideas over the years. With Herman Bondi and Fred Hoyle, he proposed the now-defunct steady state theory of the universe. He put up the correct explanation for the steady bleeping of pulsar radio sources but got it wrong when he suggested that the moon might be deeply covered in dust.

Mi come, mi seh, mi conquer

Professor P. Lal is an Indian writer and publisher who runs a regular writers' workshop at his home in Calcutta. Philip Larkin called him "my contact and my pal", and his circle has also included the novelist Anita Desai. He works — not in Hindi, Urdu, or any of the languages that make up the subcontinent's linguistic patchwork — but in Indian English. In the 1960s, his efforts on behalf of an *Indian English* were considered laughable. Today, he is widely respected. "English," he says, making a crucial distinction, "is not my mother's tongue, but it is my mother tongue."

Today's Third World patois could become tomorrow's standard English if the language develops along its present lines



enously our own that you will need to carry a tourist guide, with footnotes, to know what these words mean. The development of such a language may take longer than that. After all, there are the Indian mother tongues, in which the vast majority of the population finds self-expression.

But in the Caribbean — another "new English" society — there are no such alternatives. The English-speaking Caribbean has always enjoyed a speech continuum from the deepest creole to a virtual Standard English. In the past, Caribbean talk might be called "the dialect" or "patois". Now Caribbean nationalism suggests a more sophisticated approach. The poet Eddie Brathwaite prefers to talk of "nation language" — the word "dialect" has so many pejorative overtones. It is broken English. "Nation language" suggests the kind of authenticity which is now becoming part of our expression."

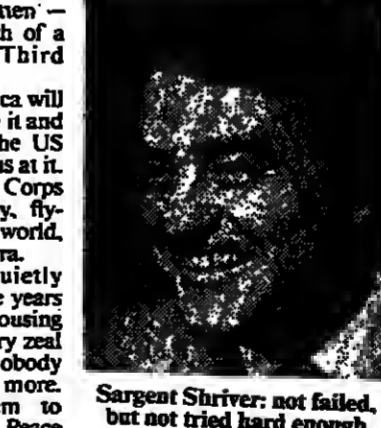
In the 1970s, that expression found voice in reggae and the dub poems. One of the most famous begins: "Mi seh mi cyan believe it" — a far cry from the English of Oxford, Fowler and Webster. Today, language radicals are fighting for the recognition of "nation language" at government level. Dr Hubert Devonish, of the University of the West Indies, is putting street talk on to street signs. In his experiments "No right turn" becomes "No ton rait"; "No overtaking or passing" becomes "No wovatek near pass"; "No parking between signs" becomes "No paak between dem sain ya".

In Sierra Leone, there's Krio, a fully-fledged local creole, recently codified by the Oxford University Press in *A Krio-English Dictionary*. Krio is an official language of government, spoken by President Siaka Stevens and many of his people, a means of news broadcasting and a literary form much favoured by playwrights. Eighty per cent of Krio is derived from English, but it appears in a form that is barely recognizable. So "May I go with you?" becomes "A lam falu you?" In the Krio transcription of Shakespeare, *Is You Like It* becomes *U Di Krap Fi*.

It is not hard to imagine a new generation of West African writers — the heirs of Amos Tutuola and Chinua Achebe — turning, with government encouragement, to Krio as a form of English at once locally authentic and yet widely recognized throughout West Africa. What's more, the Krio of Sierra Leone and the creole of the Caribbean arc, with some slight adjustment, mutually intelligible. It's this, some have suggested, that could mark the beginning of an alternative network of "new English" communication. The creolist Loreto Todd has already argued that it is the world's pidgins and creoles that make up the genuinely global, democratic language. Enter Dr Robert Burchfield, the retiring Chief Editor of the *Oxford English Dictionary*. In 1978 Burchfield gave a lecture in Chicago which hit the world's headlines. His thesis was that British and American English were slowly but inexorably diverging towards mutual unintelligibility. He has since enlarged the argument to include world English in all its varieties. Comparing the emergence of the "New Englishes" to the spread (and subsequent breakdown) of Latin, Burchfield's argument has been that, just as Latin became French, Spanish, Italian, and other European languages, so — over a period of centuries — will English disintegrate into separate languages.

A dream survives reality

The Peace Corps at 25 is bloodied but unbowed



Sargent Shriver: not failed, but not tried hard enough

In the early hours of a cold October morning in 1960, a tired Presidential candidate, John F Kennedy, spoke from the steps of the University of Michigan's student union. "How many of you are willing to spend 10 years in Africa or Latin America or Asia working for the US and working for freedom?" he challenged the audience of 10,000 students. In September of the following year, with Kennedy in the White House, the Peace Corps was born. Now it 25 years old. There are 6,000 volunteers in 61 countries, people whose work is unsung, forgotten — and unwanted by much of a deeply-suspicious Third World. Most of South America will have nothing to do with it and the extreme right in the US ceaselessly fires pot-shots at it. Nevertheless the Peace Corps survives in the grubby, fly-blown outbacks of the world, an ideal from another era. Volunteers go quietly abroad for two or three years without any of the rousing fanfare or the missionary zeal inspired by Kennedy. Nobody notices them leave any more. Many Americans seem to have forgotten that the Peace Corps exists. Volunteers may find themselves assailed as CIA operatives or, in the modern rhetoric of the Third World, as cultural imperialists. Yet they keep existing. And they often find, too, that the assassinations of Kennedy and Martin Luther King, the Vietnam War, Watergate, the invasion of Grenada and hostile policies in Latin America have sullied the name of America. The anniversary is being celebrated with the publication in America of *Making A Difference: The Peace Corps at Twenty-Five*, in which Sargent Shriver, the Peace Corps' first director, writes: "Regrettably, I acknowledge it will require more time and still greater effort for the vision of the Peace Corps to win the world. That a pugacious nationalism seems once again to be sweeping over our country does not so much mean that the Peace Corps has failed as that it has not tried hard enough. What role does the Peace Corps have now? Lorel Miller Ruppel, its director, laments

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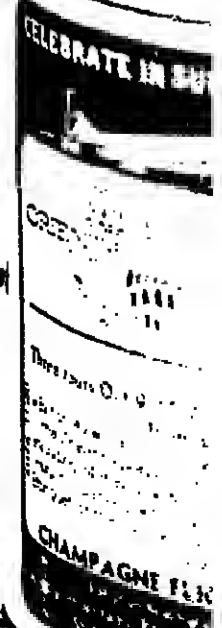
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ACROSS: 1 Sight (6), 4 Serious (6), 7 Weak (4), 8 Recover by allowance (4,4), 9 Upper body armour (5), 13 Toy gun explosive (3), 16 Solomon Order Crusader (6,7), 17 Male cat (3), 19 Brass cannon (6), 24 Wild charge (6), 25 Threesome (4), 26 Ran off (6), 27 Shake (6)

DOWN: 1 Valley (4), 2 Topical conference (9), 3 Wall recess (5), 4 Urbane (5), 5 Bar flap (4), 6 Tourist magnet (5), 10 Raj rite (5), 11 Dreamer's fruit (5), 12 Madras language (5), 13 Mammary secretion (9), 14 Larboard (4), 15 Light sketch (4), 18 Surplus (3), 20 Change (5), 21 Not suitable (5), 22 Give off (4), 23 Hard up (4)

SOLUTION TO NO 1055: ACROSS: 1 Harass, 5 Gibe, 8 Cared, 9 Arsenal, 11 Unwieldy, 13 Dory, 15 Control column, 17 Oath, 18 Coloclaw, 21 Sibling, 22 DOWN: 2 Arrow, 3 Aid, 4 Scandal-monger, 5 Gash, 6 Bandeau, 7 Log, 8 Living wage, 12 Earl, 14 Cop, 16 Notable, 19 Lu- 29 List, 30 Con

It's the that's t



WEDNESDAY PAGE

Should a woman married to a divorced man subsidize his maintenance payments? Liz Gill spoke to some who have lived to regret the day they agreed to

Judith married for the first time in her early 30s, bringing to the marriage a Hampstead flat, a good salary from her job in advertising and a comforting little nest egg her grandmother had left her. Her husband Graham, 40, divorced with two teenage daughters, brought a financial and emotional time bomb.

according to Margaret Oddie of the conciliation service Mediation in Divorce. "We come across the problem quite regularly," she says. "Maintenance requests from a first wife can and do threaten the stability of the new relationship."

can be worse than the reality. This information is fed into a complex equation to determine how much the husband can afford to pay his ex-wife. "In theory, the law says that the husband is not ordered to pay any more simply because his second wife is well-off: on the other hand it says that if he is relieved of the need to support his second family in various ways because she is contributing to it, he can afford more. In practice, of course, the effect is that the second wife subsidizes the first."



breaks down you have to compensate women for loss of career prospects and make provision for the children, but it should be worked out so that at least a man knows he can pay it off and make a fresh start one day."

Women marrying and divorcing these days may have lower or more realistic expectations than did their mothers or elder sisters, but there are signs that a backlash may be just around the corner.

"Or you get the opposite situation, where the second wife has no incentive to work because she knows her salary will be used against her. At the moment courts are not meeting out justice, but social security, it seems to be a case of 'From each according to his means to each according to her needs' - but that is not a principle that should dominate divorce."

It's the dentist that's the pain

What keeps patients away may be more to do with fear of a hostile dentist than drills or injections

Despite sophisticated advances designed to deaden the pain, fear still keeps around a third of non-regular attenders away from the dentist. Intriguing new research reveals that what makes us most anxious is not the injections or the drill - but the dentist himself.

long enough, or practising imperfect oral hygiene. These, said Dr Freeman, are then transmitted to the patient. "They are intangible forms of non-verbal communication. If the dentist feels this way, how could we expect him to educate his patients about dental health? First we have to educate the dentists to see why they have these feelings."



director of the British Dental Health Foundation, agrees. "Dentists are trained by dentists who weren't trained in communication themselves. Students are selected for their academic skills, not their rapport with the man in the street."

Defector in the Knightsbridge store wars

A step up and a few steps sideways for the woman from Harvey Nichols who joins Harrods as fashion supremo

Ever since 1849 when Mr Harrod moved his emporium from Eastcheap to just round the corner from Harvey Nichols in Knightsbridge, the two shops have been locked in the sort of rivalry which only happens between neighbours. What exactly is the secret of successful marketing for the top people? That is the question they keep bouncing back and forth between them.

Modesty is one of Ms Stubbs's unthreatening qualities. "The people who had the foresight to rent the boutiques on Sloane Street were the ones who brought us the passing trade," she says. Be that as it may, the fashion business is agreed that Stubbs is the one who put the street on the modern map, not by any flamboyant gestures or unusual foresight, but by a lot of homely good humour and a flair for internal politics destined to bring out the best in existing staff.



Most wanted woman: Clare Stubbs, the top person for the top people, returns to an earlier stamping ground

junior trainee, drawn above all to the fashion and house-keeping departments. As a Virgo, she says she is very good at the housekeeping business. More to the point, in those days, she was determined to fulfil this talent by marrying, having a family and putting them before her career. She and her husband are still together, living in Essex with a 16-year-old son.

There was a time when she nearly gave up her career, or at least downgraded it to an involvement with smaller shops, but always, she says, there was the lure of the soap opera and the social life of the department store. She went to Jaeger, to Simpsons and moved to Knightsbridge 13

years ago. "It was a time when boutiques had poached all the glamour from large stores and I set about getting it back."

Harrods? "It looks like a stockroom," she breathed in dismay, as I accompanied her on her first tour of the fashion floor before she takes up her appointment next Monday. Clare Stubbs says she gave Brian Walsh no real indication what she would do for him. For one thing, her presence in the competitor store was very unwelcome before contracts were signed, so for the past decade she had more or less confined her visits to the food halls.

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Though taking pains to describe Bailey, 32, as "a remarkable fellow", National Magazines managing director Terry Mansfield said: "It is very difficult for men to edit women's magazines and get the chemistry right, with some notable exceptions..."

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Fine tuning a vital industry



The Princess of Wales will today present prizes to the winners of the Young Engineer for Britain competition. Youngsters attending schools, colleges and universities, and those already in industry, can enter projects based on any branch of engineering



Youth talent: Gregory Scott and Matthew Austin, both 14, designed and developed these flashing-light gloves for cyclists; Eryk Mosejko, 19, came up with a telescope unit



The many faceted campaign to bring in the best of British brains as a talent transfusion for the beleaguered manufacturing industries gets another boost in London today when the Princess of Wales is due at Wembley Conference Centre to present a plethora of prizes to young engineers from around the country.

The Young Engineer for Britain competition is one of the initiatives to attract more youngsters into industry. This one is organized by the Engineering Council as part of its promotion of engineering. As well as the top title and trophy for this year's best young engineer, there will be various class winners, a special prize for girls and cash with other practical help from industrial companies acting as sponsors.

Many encouraging things will no doubt be said about the quality of British inventiveness. The Princess of Wales will be adding to the long line of royal patronage for engineering, which has included both the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh.

There is no shortage of support from senior members of the Government, including the Prime Minister, who made a point last year of going to the Engineering Council's first annual "grass roots" assembly where a special arrangement was made to bring in representation from younger engineers. There was a fresh emphasis at this year's assembly earlier in the summer on the role of the younger engineer.

All this is formidable in helping to create a climate of opinion and focussing attention on the campaign to improve the lot of the engineering industry and hence of the country. But the scale of

the problem is equally formidable.

In educational background, British industry has been poorly equipped compared with many of its international competitors. At the last count earlier in the decade, only half the British working population had a recognized qualification compared with 60 per cent in Japan, 66 per cent in West Germany and 78 per cent in the United States.

The proportion qualified to first degree level was in Britain 7 per cent, West Germany 8 per cent, Japan 13 per cent and the United States 19 per cent.

In engineering the number of higher education qualifications per million of national population showed Britain at 15,000, trailing well behind Japan (74,000) and the United States (80,000). The German figure was low at 7,000.

As improving technologies wipe out jobs at the craft level and create sharper skills short-

A short-term problem in easing the shortages

ages higher up the scale, there is a short-term problem in trying to ease such shortages and a long-term one in improving overall the supply of professionally qualified engineers.

Dr Kenneth Miller, the Engineering Council's director-general, said: "The trouble is that in gearing up the number of qualified engineers of the right quality there is an exceptionally long lead time involved."

"Just from 18 years old and 00 you are talking about three

years of academic work, two years of training and another two years of experience. Then there is the school system before age 18 where the essential preparation has to be done."

Decisions on academic routes which eventually could mean the difference between feast and famine among number of qualified future engineers are effectively being made five years before university entrance, so a total lead time of 12 years could be involved, Dr Miller pointed out.

He added: "There also has to be planning to get the teaching side geared properly. So there is no trouble in talking of a lead time in terms of decades to get right what might be called the base load system. This is especially so if you think in terms of a total professional population operating within say a 30-year system."

On this sort of canvas it was not possible to pinpoint in precise detail what industry would be needing so many decades ahead, although it could be seen that the demand

was for articulate and numerate people.

"What it comes down to," said Dr Miller, "is that you have to do a lot of fine tuning, taking the form of continuing education and training by short courses throughout a professional life."

There was still a great need to change the broad cultural attitudes which had led to the comparative neglect of manufacturing needs, he believed. Cumbersome controls of the various aspects of the educational system still remained to be tackled. "Industry Year has been about changing the culture and the mood is switching, but it has not been fully thought through and worked through how far social institutions must change," he said.

The present system produced people strong on analysis and critique, said Dr Miller. "We apply these with great pleasure and venom particularly to bodies and institutions other than our own. We are a knocking society. That critique and that emphasis on analysis and not on what might be called synthesis has come through

the educational system. It has come from emphasizing the intellectual thinking of academic work and denigrating the physical making of things and physical work."

Increasingly narrow specialization in schools and then universities ignored that the outside world was about putting things together and doing things positively. This was why the Engineering Council's policy was for broader-based school curriculums and engineering courses.

An aspect of changing the system was bringing more closely together the many professional bodies in engineering, said Dr Miller. The number of these bodies had been reduced by merger from 53 to 44 although, reflecting the changing needs of technology, the British Computer Society had entered the lists.

The institutions now worked within only five key groupings for the purpose of registering individuals and accrediting courses. That was proving a lever for getting broader-based engineering courses and was a powerful control mechanism, he said.

There was already more emphasis on design, with a design project now mandatory for both university and polytechnic courses.

It is through the accreditation system that the essential social changes would come, he forecast, with an integration of academic education and practical training.

Synthesis as well as analysis

Some women will return to full-time work

was the hallmark of the Young Engineer competition, he pointed out, adding: "These youngsters are exposed to creating and making things. They have to take decisions. One can sense the enthusiasm of these youngsters. And ties are strengthened between industry and schools."

The competition is only one of a number of initiatives involving the Engineering Council aimed at bringing a wider spectrum of talent into engineering. Other ways of

influencing schoolchildren at an early stage are being explored.

The council is expanding a service for qualified engineers to explain in second school groups what a job in engineering means. In another scheme engineers are on tap to help schools with anything related to engineering, from careers advice to setting up projects and factory visits.

A 1984 campaign, Women Into Science and Engineering (WISE), run with the Equal Opportunities Commission, has built up increasing momentum, said Dr Miller. Last year there was a rising trend for women going to university and polytechnic engineering courses. They accounted for 11.5 per cent of students on these courses, compared with 10.8 per cent the year before and a mere 1 per cent in 1970.

The council is now selling hard to industrial companies the idea that it can be enlightened self-interest to make provision for women to take a career break in order to start their families and then return later to professional job, possibly on a flexible basis.

Through the Department of Education and Science plans to increase the number of engineering places in higher education, the Engineering Council is still pressing for more.



The Young Engineer for Britain 1986.

Yet another way in which The Engineering Council is helping Britain towards a successful industrial future.



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YOUNG ENGINEERS/2

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Congratulations

to all the worthy winners in today's Young Engineer for Britain Competition, especially the winner of the 17-19 individual age group prize donated by IMechE.

The Institution encourages young people into engineering through other schemes including

- * Leonardo da Vinci Lectures - organised for 1986/87 by GKN Technology Ltd. * Teacher Fellowships in industry * Schools Liaison Service * Isaac Newton Lectures

This year's Young Engineer for Britain competition is a bumper one as 70 finalists gather today at London's Wembley Conference Centre. Prize money has been doubled so that the winners' schools or organizations can also benefit by getting cash for much needed equipment.

After nine years the competition is the leading one of its kind in Britain, said Dr Kenneth Miller, director general of the Engineering Council which organizes the event. The council took it over in 1983 from the Department of Trade and Industry which still pays for the overheads.

Further enhancement of the competition is already being planned for next year. It has been open to those between 12 and 19 but it will drive deeper in 1987 by including 11-year-olds.

Another new departure still to come is the selection by the council of the most promising youngster to take up a three-month student placement at America's National Aeronautics and Space Agency (Nasa). It is the result of an offer by the British National Space Agency.

The winner of the Young Engineer title gets a trophy and £1,250 for his or her school or backing organization. There are cash prizes ranging from £200 to £600 in seven categories, each with three winning places. Category winners get a

commemorative plaque. There is a special prize of £200 for the best project entered by a girl as part of the council's initiative on Women Into Science and Engineering.

As well as the cash prizes most winners will earn an industrial visit to leading companies. The cost of both is met by participating industrial companies which this year are putting up about £150,000 in total.

About half of that goes to the winners' schools and organizations, the remainder covering winners' prizes and the cost of the visits which often involve trips overseas.

Dr Miller said: "The competition is designed to foster and strengthen links between education and in-

dustry and so to develop the interest of young people in engineering and technology and in careers in industry.

The finalists will be demonstrating their various projects today. The Process of Wales, who is to present the competition prizes, will meet the inventors. The projects include a portable theatre lighting system, an automatic tomato plant watering device, a walking aid for blind toddlers, a table tennis training machine, a smoke detector, a

muscle stretching machine, a new style of hospital wheel chair and a shopping bag designed specifically for use on a baby's buggy.

There are just under 12 girls among the finalists, including Susan Miles from London, who invented the buggy shopping bag and Rachel Brown of Frodsham, whose project is the walking aid for blind toddlers.

A three-girl team from Derby, with a leg alignment system for knee-joint replacement operations, consists of Caroline Brooks, Lucy Frederick and Jacqueline Lane.

Beverly Manning from Chase Terrace in Staffordshire has come up with electronic play kits for the very young. At Lackham College of

agriculture, near Chippenham, Fay Chapman and a male colleague, Jeremy Dawe, developed a silage additive carrier.

The national finalists were selected at 12 regional competitions held around the UK. In today's competition they will be awarded marks on a number of counts. These include originality and enterprise, engineering and design skill and the application of relevant scientific principles, together with the visual, oral and written presentation of their projects. Among other factors

which will be considered are marketability, usefulness and whether the project meets economic and social needs.

Among companies providing industrial visits as part of the rewards for the competition winners are the TI engineering group, Albright & Wilson, the General Electric Company (GEC), Rover Group, Vickers, Marconi Electronics (part of GEC), Smiths Industries, George Wimpey, IBM, Baker Perkins, ICI with Unilever, Stone & Webster, VSEL, BP, Shell UK and British Aerospace.

A number of professional bodies have also arranged visits or given cash prizes including the Institution of Chemical Engineers, the Institute of Road Transport Engineers, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, the Plastics and Rubber Institute, the Institute of Measurement and Control, the Institute of Metals the Institution of Production Engineers, the Institution of Engineering Designers and the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants.

Cash prizes have also come from the Smallpiece Trust, TI group, Rascal-Chubb, National Westminster Bank, the Electricity Council, British Telecom, the National Electronics Council, ECIS, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Courtaulds, VSEL, Ewbank Preece, ESPI and The Engineer magazine.



Rachel Brown, aged 18, of Helsby, has designed and built this walking aid for blind toddlers

Marks for originality, enterprise skill and scientific application

The national finalists were selected at 12 regional competitions held around the UK. In today's competition they will be awarded marks on a number of counts. These include originality and enterprise, engineering and design skill and the application of relevant scientific principles, together with the visual, oral and written presentation of their projects. Among other factors

Which of these finalists will pick up a prize?

The national finalists in this year's Young Engineer for Britain competition are: Maxwell Childs, Bristol Cathedral School; bicycle safe brakes; Beverley Manning, Chase Terrace High School, Staffordshire; electronic play kits; Nicholas Porter, Aodrew Sutton, Aylestone School, Hereford; electronic tachometer; Sudiqat Nighal, Elizabeth Fry School, London E15; food Hally Kelleher, Little Ilford School, London E12; switch system for the disabled; Robin Astley and Robin Weir, Kenton Comprehensive School, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; child blind aid; Matthew Assin, Manchester Grammar School; and Gregory Scott, Urmston Grammar School, Macclesfield, cycle safety aid; Stuart Foster, Coxgreen School, Maidenhead, Berkshire; loading box aid; Matthew Barker, Edington Comprehensive School, Doncaster; muscle stretcher; David Prescott, Hampton School, Middlesex; car-exhaust analyser; Leslie Joseph, Hawthorn Comprehensive School, Pontypriid; heavy grab; John Caudish, Highbury Secondary School, Salisbury; wind measurement; Philip Moran, Lea Manor High School, Luton;

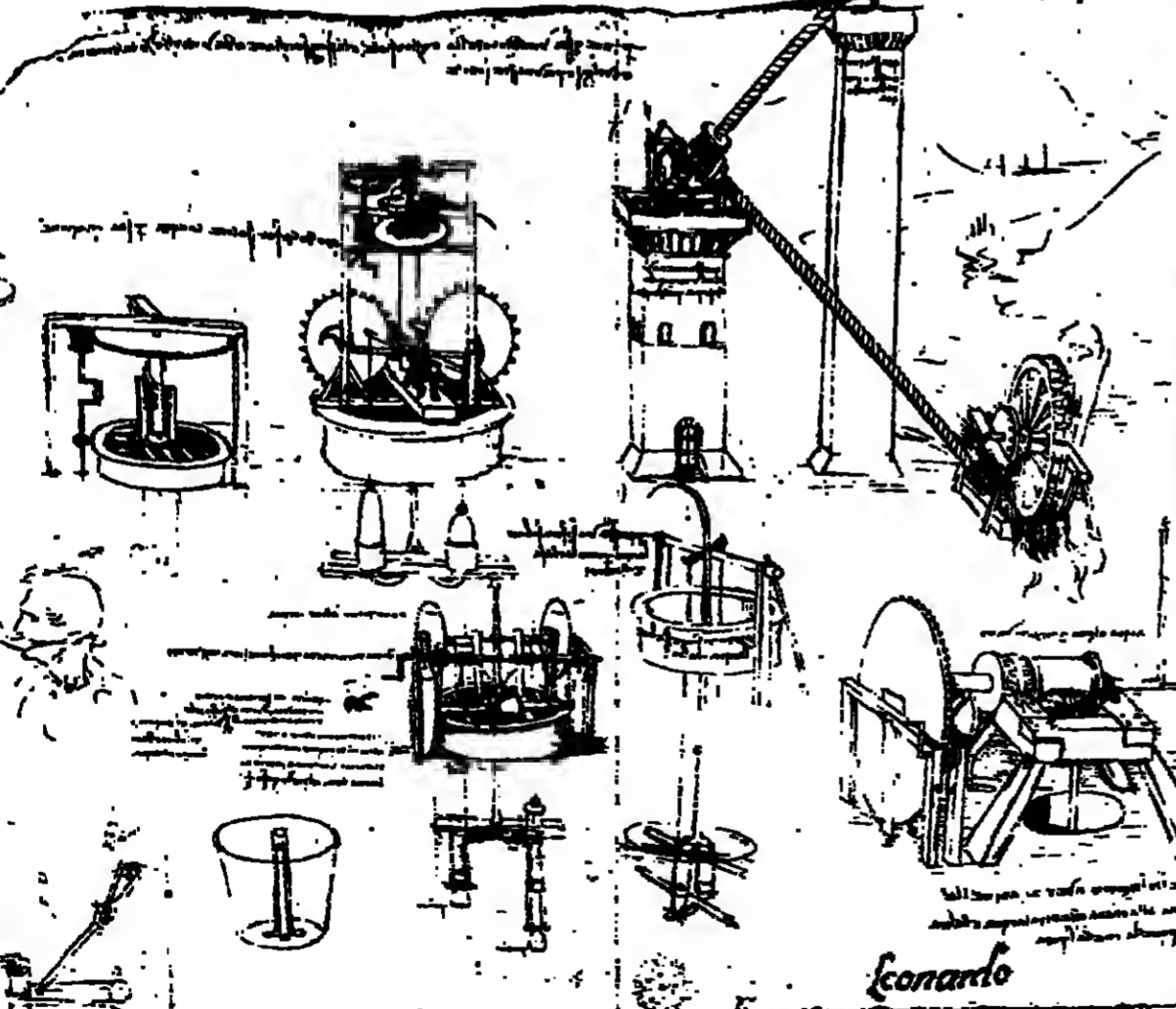
remote computer control; Stuart Pooley, Lord Lawson Comprehensive School, Chester-le-Street, Durham; venetian-blind security; Piers Sinosfield, Loretto School, Musselburgh, Midlothian, Scotland; auto electronic play development; Alistair Wilson, Loretto School, Musselburgh; auto plant waterer; Peter Slaney, Robert Clark Comprehensive School, Dagenham barman's electronic kit; Neil Loader, Sandhurst School, Camberley, Surrey; personal alarm system; Jason Greig, St Dunstan's School, Glastonbury; robot arm; Dominic Tighe, St Edmond Arrowsmith School, Whiston, Liverpool; electronic plotter; Christopher Randall, Ashby de la Zouch Grammar School, Leicestershire; wheelchair transporter; Gary Bates, National School, Hacknall, Nottinghamshire; modelling; Simon Smith, Westminster School, London; web-furling roller reeling; Susan Miles, Whitefield School, London; Crickwood; buggy bags; Paul Davies, Ysgol y Creaddyll, Llanidno, Wales; smoke alarm; Stephen Cartland, Richard Dioso, Coxgreen School, Maidenhead; CAD-CAM teacher; Keith Chimley and

Jonathan Fuller, Dowlands School, Hassocks, West Sussex; aerial photography; Adrian Cooper, Mark Godden and Myles Kirby, Hume Wood School, Tenterden, Kent; computerized tensile tester; Clive Ashmore, Andrew Beagrie, Kingsdown School, Warmminster, Wiltshire; variable turbine generator; Stephen Wittington, Sixth Form College, Warmminster; elevating wheelchair; Timothy Bradley, Sixth Form College, Ludlow, Shropshire; powered wheelchair; Eryk Mozjko, Sixth Form College, Luton; spectroscopy; Peter Ratty, Sixth Form

College, Luton; computerized weather station; Bledwyn Davies, Pen-y-Dre High School, Merthyr Tydfil; heritage-trail equipment; Andrew Burchell, Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; portable light control; Peter Badger, West Bridgford School, Nottingham; table-tennis trainer; Caroline Brooks, Lucy Frederick and Jacqueline Lane, College of Further Education, South Macclesfield, Derby; leg aligner for knee-joint operations; Fay Champion and Jeremy Dawe, Lackham College of Agriculture, Chippenham, Wiltshire;

silage additive carrier; Alexander Dunwood James Strachan, Marley High School, Leeds; computerized stage lighting; Roger Evans, Quality Assurance Centre, Bromley, south London; broken-drill remover; Mark Fallon and Stewart Twilton, Lucas Electrical, Birmingham; digital-code reader; Paul Edwards and Keith Goddard, Marconi, Camberley; communicator; Paul Bolton, John Mullenger, Garry Oldfield and Stephen Parkinson, Vickers Instruments, York; child-development toy

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YOUNG ENGINEERS/3

Ideas that make commercial sense

Three earlier winners in the annual Young Engineer competitions will be showing in a special exhibition as part of this year's competition...

Joanne Gambell, now 18 and living at Knutsford in Cheshire, won a special prize last year with her collapsible carrycot which she designed and made.

Andrew Lavender is another 18-year-old in the north-west who was one of last year's finalists with an anti-roll device for wheelchairs.

Christopher Whittingham, 18, of Trent College, Nottingham, is searching for wider applications for his invention, a tree injector.

was in the competition finals last year. His injector releases insecticide safely into trees, such as the oil palm. Market research is now being carried out.

The exhibition to which they will contribute will be called Engineering Enterprise, aimed at showing finalists in the Young Engineer competition how they can convert their ideas into commercially successful products.

An active school cooperative is setting up an exhibit to show how schools can develop, manufacture and market their own engineering products, giving pupils first-hand experience of commercial realities.

The co-operative is the Chair Buggy Company formed by Oakdale Comprehensive School at Gwent, in Wales, commemorating the chair buggy from the school which won a prize in the 1983 competition.



Joanne Gambell, aged 18, won the 1985 special prize for this collapsible carry-cot; Andrew Lavender was one of last year's finalists with an anti-roll device for wheelchairs

And it came to pass...the council had divine inspiration

Is nothing sacred in Industry Year? The Engineering Council, in one of its more inspired attempts to convert the masses of engineering, has written to 250 church leaders offering a sermon for use in the pulpit or parish magazine to mark Industry Year, writes Teresa Poole.

"Was Noah the first engineer?" the sermon reads. "It could be argued that God Himself in creating the earth and all the creatures and wonders upon it, could be so honoured. Many would suggest, however, that God was the first scientist."

Preaching engineering's importance to the industrial success of Britain has been a major part of Industry Year. Sir Geoffrey Chandler, Industry Year's director, said: "I think the words industry and engineering are almost synonymous in the way that the year has treated them."

"Engineering is a vital part of industry. If one gets the approach to industry right, one also gets the approach to engineering right. Engineering is the part, industry is the whole."

If the British public has a low opinion of industry, engineering particularly suffers from it. Dr Kenneth Miller, director general of the Engineering Council and chairman of the Engineering Working Group for Industry Year, said: "The rest of the world does not have this hang-up."

Was old Noah the first?

He has spearheaded a campaign which has had the backing of the Engineering Industry Training Board, the Equal Opportunities Commission, the Women's Engineering Society and all 45 engineering bodies. The message is clear: Britain has a deep-seated cultural problem in not valuing engineering, industry and the creation of wealth.

Employers have been told to open their doors to families, schools and communities and to set up joint activities with people in further and higher education. Institutions have been persuaded to highlight the contribution engineering makes to the overall success of British industry.

Perhaps the greatest emphasis has been on strengthening links with educational establishments. "We have to get industry into the schools."

says Dr Miller. This means talking to both pupils and teachers. The students need to be persuaded to consider engineering as a career while teachers sometimes have to be updated both about the demands of industry and what it can offer. A programme, Opening the Windows on Engineering, was already in place before this year began; it provides newly qualified engineers to talk to schoolchildren about their careers.

So far about five per cent of schools have been covered, but the aim is to reach 80 per cent in five years. "We can go to schools and say there are jobs." An Engineering Council survey in late 1985 found just 1 per cent unemployment among qualified engineers.

Sir Geoffrey says: "If people understand that engineering actually makes things, they will realise that it is more interesting than most of our jobs."

During Industry Year, about half the nation's 7,400 secondary schools have linked with companies and more than 3,000 people around Britain are involved in a national network of Industry Year groups.

By working through a variety of organizations including schools, unions, churches and industry, Industry Year has tried to reach all parts of society. The sermon even prompted letters of support from two bishops.

Excitement of the young challenge

A basket of initiatives by the Engineering Council is targeted on increasing schoolchildren's awareness of engineering. Among them is a regionalized scheme, the Opening Windows on Engineering service, whose planned expansion should soon take it into most secondary schools.

Graham Anthony, the council's industry director, said: "Essentially we are trying to get more design-and-make activities into the schools, linking theory and practice and helping children with things, but working with people and improving economic awareness."

It stops their being entirely boxed in by the concept that, above all, examinations must be passed, he said.

The windows scheme, a free service to schools, started as a pilot experiment just over 10 years ago, supported initially by the big three professional bodies in engineering - the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

The central aim was to get practising professional engineers to tell youngsters what engineering was all about. It is directed at boys and girls between 12 and 15. To put the message across in a bigger way, the Engineering Council is developing a regional task force of younger engineers. They will be mostly between 25 and 30 years old, the sort of people who, as Mr Anthony explained, are "still in touch with their own school days".

He said: "These young engineers are trained how to present their jobs to a school audience. There is no attempt to give direct careers advice. They talk about the excitement and challenge of their jobs, thus sowing a seed at a crucial point in a child's development."

A five-year plan aimed at schools

Because take-up on the service in the past has been patchy, latterly involving only about 5 per cent of secondary schools, the council has launched a five-year plan to reach 80 per cent of Britain's 7,000-plus secondary schools.

The service could eventually be used by almost 5,000 schools, Mr Anthony believes. This means each of the council's 19 regional organizations will need about 80

"window openers" on their books.

Each will normally do the job, which means giving a 40-minute talk to school groups, for about three years, so once initial recruitment is completed there will still be a need to train up to 30 openers each year. A big recruitment campaign starts at the end of this month.

Industrial companies affiliated to the council are being asked to encourage their young engineers to help with the service. Mr Anthony said: "We want more young engineers to be active and to be seen."

He has been impressed with the quality of those already becoming involved. He added: "They are not only extremely competent at their jobs, they are eloquent, articulate and fun as well as being committed, caring people."

He also sees as crucial the development of the link between industrial companies, young engineers, teachers and pupils. When the young engineers have finished their stint on the windows service they will be encouraged to become school governors. This will not only cement relations between schools, the industry and the engineering profession, but could also bring direct influence to bear on a school's academic culture and curriculum.

Among academics there was

a small group of vociferous people who still saw education as needing to be totally remote from industry, said Mr Anthony. But by and large he was finding among teachers nothing but willingness to move forward and change. He said: "These teachers are now aware of the economic realities and are very positive in their attitudes."

That this is badly needed is all too apparent. There has been a dearth of engineering skills for some years now. There is not only an engineering skills crisis now and for some years but the population of youngsters ripe for education beyond 18 is declining.

In 1981 there were 900,000 18-year-olds, but by the mid-

Up to 200 could be involved

dle of the next decade this figure will be down by a third to 600,000. As Mr Anthony pointed out, it means that if the needs of modern engineering are to be met the industry will have to get a much bigger slice of the smaller cake.

"This is at a time when most people see engineering in terms of redundancies, job losses and factory closures and at a time when there is so much growth in the services sector that traditional middle-class people tell their children to go into the service industries because there they see security," Mr Anthony said.

It was true that the number of craftsmen in engineering was still going down and he expected the decline to continue. But for skilled jobs, involving the technologists, scientists and technicians, demand was going up, he

pointed out, and added: "The demand for those at technical level and above is insatiable."

But what kind of problem would be faced by anybody taking the engineering route academically and then opting out later? Mr Anthony said: "Anybody with an understanding of the world of technology is extremely well placed to do any job. It involves judgment, financial skills and skills in handling people. It involves all the life skills for pretty well any job. We would argue that even if somebody could not get a job in a particular engineering area they would have the skills to adapt to a whole range of activities."

Another localized initiative is the neighbourhood engineer scheme aimed at getting in place two to three engineers in every area to help teachers, parents and pupils on anything relating to engineering. This can range from careers advice to helping to set up school projects or arranging visits to local industrial companies.

An experiment has been launched, centred on Cardiff, the target being schools in south Wales, with up to 200 likely to be involved.

Mr Anthony said: "If we are to be effective we have to cover the whole country with schemes like this. That is a major challenge but we are not playing games. This is a deadly serious business. Unless the right messages get through and alter cultural attitudes to job creation then a fundamental objective is not being achieved."

Another initiative has been to promote a problem-solving approach in the nation's 25,000 primary schools.

With primary school teachers being predominantly women and arts graduates, a key factor in introducing the new approach will be in influencing teacher training. But the council is also studying how to encourage existing teachers and the schools to back the idea.

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THE CONSULTING ENGINEER VIDEO. Video (18 mins) describing work of British consulting engineers. Particularly suitable for educational purposes. Further information from: The Association of Consulting Engineers, Alliance House, 12 Cannon Street, London SW1H 9QL. Tel: 01-222 6557.

SPONSORED DEGREE COURSES - 1987. MICRO ELECTRONICS, ELECTRONICS SYSTEMS, SOFTWARE ENGINEERING. As an international leader in telecommunications, British Telecom is looking to the future - to the next generation of graduate engineers who will lead the way in innovation, creativity and professional expertise. We are therefore offering a number of sponsored places at the Universities of Aston, York and Newcastle on four year engineering enhanced honours courses leading to a M.Eng. Bursaries are to the value of £800 a year, plus a salary while on vacation work with British Telecom.

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THE ARTS

Television Riveting blend of old and new

Never rely on a man in a white suit. A white suit is the uniform of hubris...

The production's major strategy, to give the modern television audience easy access to Sophocles...

It may not have been strictly necessary for Oedipus to revile the blind seer Teiresias...

The aggressively contemporary translation swiftly threw aspects of the characters into sharp relief...

The conventions of a studio-bound BBC play are probably just as stifling as those of ancient Greek theatre...

In addition the play was set in a sort of notional 19th century, with a chorus of stalwart citizens...

This production, the first of a trilogy of the Theban plays, overcame all these uncertain innovations...

Celia Brayfield



For all its visual command and the tragic intensity of Placido Domingo in the title-role, the film of Otello by Franco Zeffirelli (left)...

Stirring up the horrors within every one of us

Franco Zeffirelli's film of Verdi's Otello opens around the world this month. Vienna saw it first...

all that with his Don Giovanni, which Zeffirelli describes as "a bit of a self-indulgence for a selected audience"...

Zeffirelli was speaking in Paris and his defence was well prepared. "When Verdi and Boito, to say nothing of Rossini before them, took Shakespeare's Otello they adapted it for a different medium..."

want to grab a movie audience I have to speak their language.

"You mention the musical cut of Otello's first expression of jealousy; well, that is replaced by an exchange of glances with Iago, a pure piece of cinema..."

Zeffirelli's additions, including this ballet music which Verdi composed for the 1896 Paris production, open out the story with explanations while at other times closing in on the action...

"This use of interiors is quite



Savage clash of cultures: Katia Ricciarelli and Placido Domingo as Desdemona and Otello in the new film

deliberate. I believe Otello to be an opera about cages and prisons.

Even Verdi's Act II garden is a prison garden, a bit like the one in Fidelio, as you say. Remember the Orson Welles film of Otello? He took exactly the same view...

Zeffirelli's first contact with Domingo as Otello came in the Scala production of December 7, 1976, a night of considerable tensions within and without the theatre...

music. These are things in a television transmission that can be corrected in a film. As I get older I become more choosy, more demanding."

In an opera film drawing on Zeffirelli's full resources of invention and interpretation, which "solution" has given him most satisfaction?

"Probably the character of Cassio. We deliberately cast a young aristocrat (Urbano Barberini) in the role, who could almost have been a brother to Desdemona. I see Cassio as a magnificent boy who unleashes the instincts of others, in contrast to that pallid figure of some Otello productions...

Domingo, Ricciarelli and Diaz lead the cast of Covent Garden's new Otello production next year.

Concerts

British celebration of Henze

BBCPO/Knussen Alte Oper, Frankfurt/Radio 3

Thanks largely to the BBC and the London Sinfonietta, at last it seems that we in this country are giving the music of Hans Werner Henze something like its due.

On Monday night - following the City of Birmingham Orchestra's splendid performance of his enigmatic, intensely romantic Seventh Symphony in the Prom season just ended - the BBC Philharmonic, conducted by Oliver Knussen, gave the so-called "preludes" for piano, tape and orchestra...

the Frankfurt Festival's extensive sixtieth birthday celebrations for the composer.

The Seventh Symphony may yet prove to be a masterpiece, but I do not doubt that Tristan is anything other than that Henze's mind, as he himself has fulsomely explained, was preoccupied in the period of its conception with several tragedies in his personal and political life that seem to have piled up like another's deaths...

the section called "Tristan's Madness" of Chopin's Funeral March.

A work which so luxuriates in adverse personal circumstance runs considerable risk of being accused of self-indulgence, but Henze has always been unafraid of exploring his deepest emotions in public. Nobody, surely, could be immune to the power of Tristan's final, great climax, when on tape a young boy speaks Gottfried von Strauss's lines describing the two lovers' deaths, a gently pulsating heartbeat and Wagner's "Treibhaus" Lied sounding beneath. That moment alone justifies the work.

This was a performance thoroughly fit for such music, precise, violent where it needed to be, beautifully melodic elsewhere. And that applied as much to the solo pianist, Ian Brown, whose part is devilishly complex, as it did to the orchestra.

A reduced version of the BBCPO, together with the BBC Singers, Teresa Cahill (soprano), Susan Kessler (mezzo), Neil Jenkins (tenor) and their was a highly-strung performance. Lysy's strength lay in his vigilance for every chance to modulate the cello's timbre to fit the music's harmonic movement and Cappellati, whose Violin playing has something of Perlman's silver refinement about it, showed his stature as a soloist precisely in his readiness to make such lively chamber music with his colleague and his accompanists.



Hans Werner Henze: not afraid to express emotion

and Alan Opie (baritone), earlier tackled the stormy cantata Novae de Infinito Laudes (1962) with equal commitment under Simon July. John Alldis then conducted 24 unaccompanied singers from the choir in a delicately controlled, finely pitched reading of Ophelus Behind the Wire (1983): five choruses which set Edward Bond's poetic commentary to Orpheus, his balladic collaboration with the composer, in lush, intuitive manner.

Stephen Pettitt

RPO Gala Albert Hall

An organization's fortieth birthday is not generally fitted with a royal gala, but when that organization is a London orchestra one can understand the desire simply to celebrate survival in an unstable and sometimes hostile environment.

The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra has seen bad times as well as good in the 40 years (to the day) since that famous Sunday afternoon in Croydon when Sir Thomas Beecham unveiled his new toy. One thinks of the early 1960s (the "Swiss Cottage years") or of perilous brinkmanship within the last decade when the public purse was snatched away. But the players have stuck together, survived with style and latterly prospered.

Indeed, so numerous have its session bookings now become, the RPO sometimes gives the impression of appearing in two places at once. Well, long may they stay in profit.

Quite an array of titled guests presented themselves here. Music director, conductor laureate, president, principal guest conductor, associate conductor: all took a turn in the middle. No baronets, though.

It was appropriate that the present music director, André Previn, should conduct the evening's most pleasurable offering, a vividly coloured account of A London Symphony by Vaughan Williams. Perhaps the Albert Hall's spacious acoustics enhance Previn's own penchant for opulence, because this performance seemed altogether better balanced and more naturally shaped than when the same forces presented it at the Festival Hall last season. The playing was entirely worthy of

the occasion; the brass making something refreshingly tangy of the more dissonant counterpoints; the violins negotiating the Nocturne's high-lying tune with sotto voce jauntiness; the wind solos in the Lento done with just the right feeling of misty reticence.

That was the second half, the first had seen a formidable procession of conductors: Sir Charles Groves for six bars of the National Anthem (noisy), Yuri Temirkanov for the William Tell Overture (noisy, but not much longer), Groves again for a sensitive performance of Delius's The Walk to the Paradise Garden, then Antal Dorati instilling a characteristic muscularity into the orchestral playing of Brahms's Double Concerto. Here the soloists were Sir Yehudi Menuhin and Paul Tortelier, who fulfilled every expectation.

Richard Morrison

Advertisement for 'The Petition' featuring John Mills and Rosemary Harris. Directed by Peter Hall. Includes contact information for Wyndham's Theatre.

ILEA Schools SO/Moretti Festival Hall

The ILEA Schools Symphony Orchestra is perhaps one of the few bands in the world to boast vermilion and emerald green cello among its ranks. But the hair-styles of the cellist and violinist in question are merely visual pointers to an unusually vivid orchestral palette, most flatteringly displayed on Monday by the music of Verdi and Debussy.

An orchestra of such lively individual members is particularly sensitive to the influence of a guest conductor. Bruno Moretti, making his London debut at the age of 29, was also put through his paces. He has a happy knack of being able to relax unhelpful tensions and with loose-limbed, arm movements, coax warm, supple phrasing from his finely schooled body of strings. The big "baritone" tune in Verdi's Sicilian Vespers Overture positively glowed from the cellos, and even the exposed high violins sang out freely and nimbly.

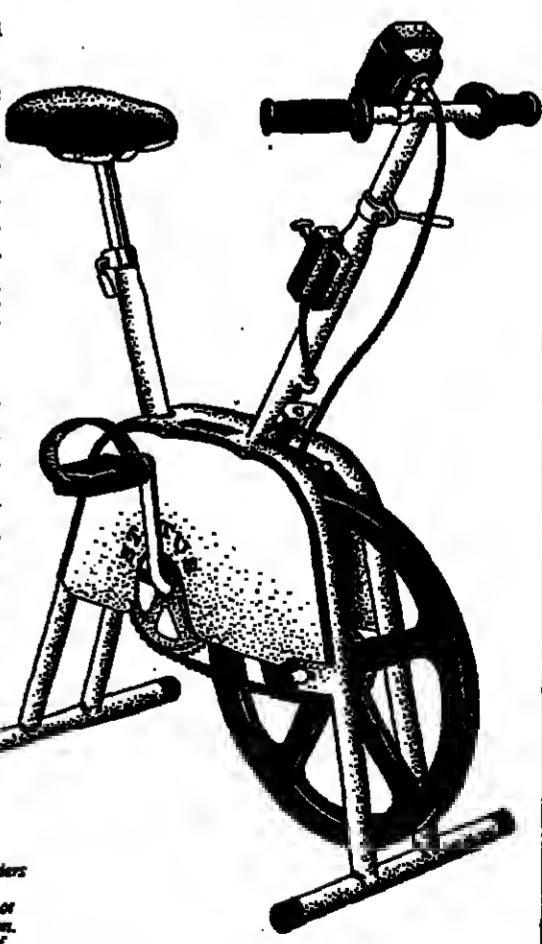
Moretti knows how to bring out the best in his soloists, too: the orchestra has a formidable lineup of trumpeters. For instance, and a deft, imaginative timpanist in Michael Folkes. They were all given their head in La Mer.

When it comes to detail and carefully moulded ensemble work, Moretti is on shaker ground. More precise direction from the band, as well as a strong groundswell from the arms, would have made for finer blending and a vital steadying of the woodwind's share of the third movement's "Dialogue".

The robust energy of this orchestra worked its own stimulating chemistry with the soloists of the evening's centrepiece, Brahms's Concerto for Violin and Cello. Antonio Lysy and Andrea Cappellati have both breathed the rarified air of the Gstaad Menuhin Academy, that hothouse in the snows,

BRITISH MADE EXERCISE CYCLE

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Price: £79.95

All prices are inclusive of post and packing. All orders are usually despatched within 7 days of receipt - please allow up to 21 days for delivery. If you are not satisfied we will refund your money without question. In addition to our guarantee you have the benefit of your full statutory rights which are not affected. This offer can only be despatched to addresses in the UK.

Advertisement for 'The Times' newspaper, including a 'DIAL YOUR ORDER' section with contact details for the newsstand.

Advertisement for 'The Production of the Year' featuring 'Les Liaisons Dangereuses'. Directed by Howard Davies. Includes contact information for RSC.

Pretoria threatens action on sanctions

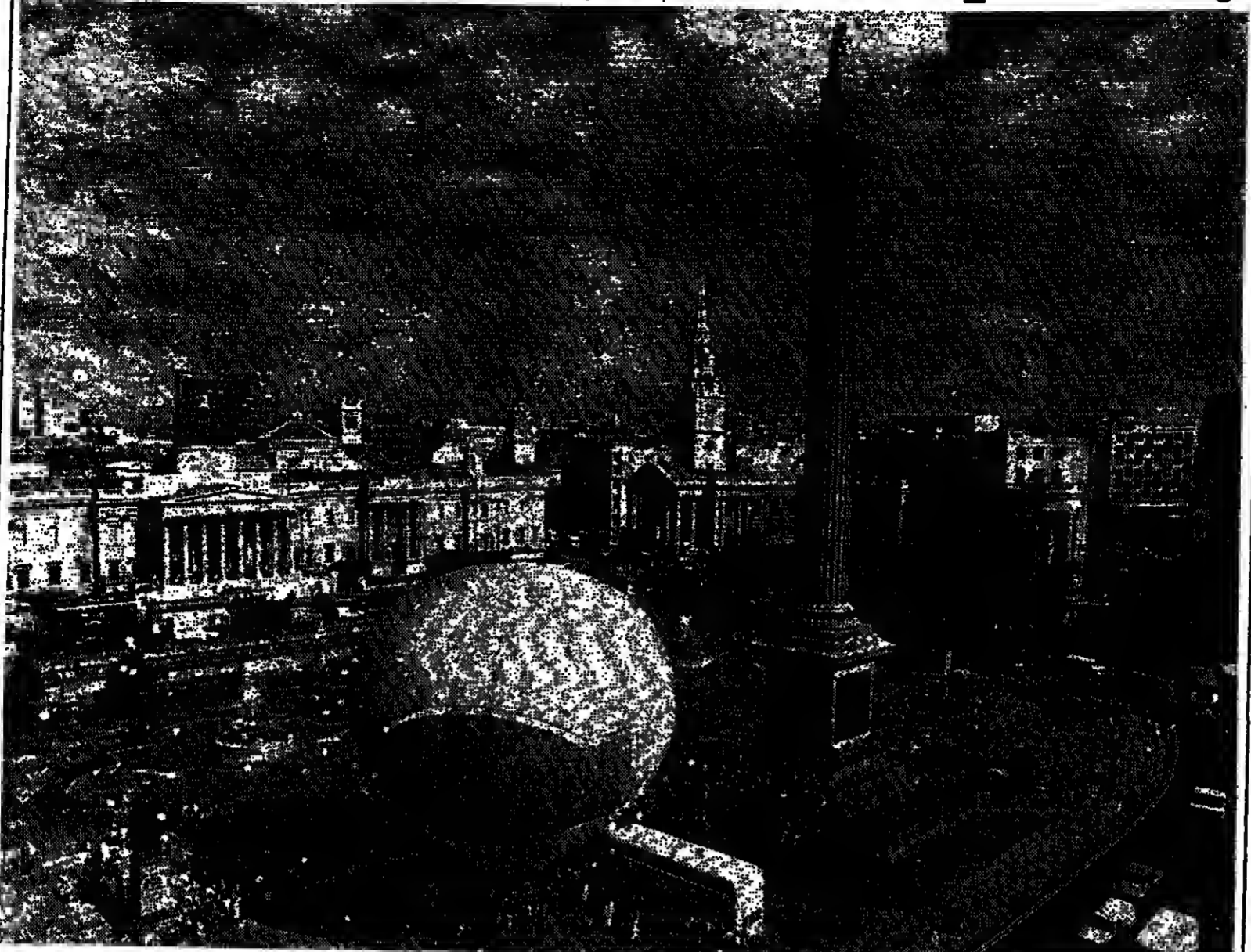
Continued from page 1... reported 8.5 million tons of coal from South Africa...

The director of the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa...

Fresh offer expected at Wapping

Continued from page 1... offered the printers £50 million and the former Sunday Times building...

Flight for peace by Archbishop's envoy



The peace balloon takes off, carrying Mr Terry Waite and actor Bill Oddie. (Photographs: Harry Kerr and Chris Harris.)

EEC in sanctions deal

Continued from page 1... opposed the coal ban not because of West German trade interests...

The balloon went up for peace yesterday and took Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy...

Mr Waite was launching a peace appeal in Trafalgar Square as one of the passengers in a hot air balloon...

Children released balloons and stood in silence for 60 seconds...

Frank Johnson at the SDP The awful silence of serious politics

After a couple days of an SPD conference, it is the terrible silence of it that begins to get to you...

too. They have set up at least one here in Harrogate. Their advocacy of crèches is to do with a genuine belief...

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements: The Princess of Wales presents the prizes at the Young Engineer for Britain Competition...

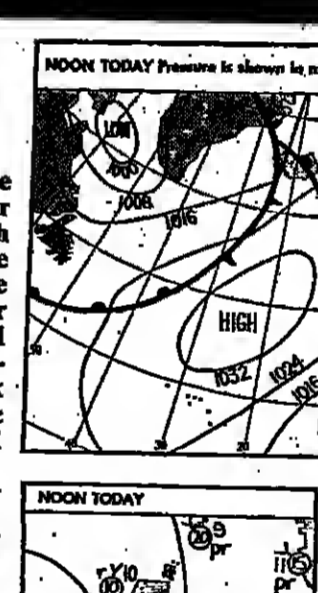
Paintings in watercolour and pastel by Bill Senior; Radditch Public Library; Mon, Thurs and Fri 10 to 7...

Caribbean Focus: photographs of caribbean working life, Caribbean style, by Roslini Kempadoo...

Wales and West M4: Re-surfacing work on the eastbound carriageway between junctions 16 (Swindon) and 17 (Chippinham)...

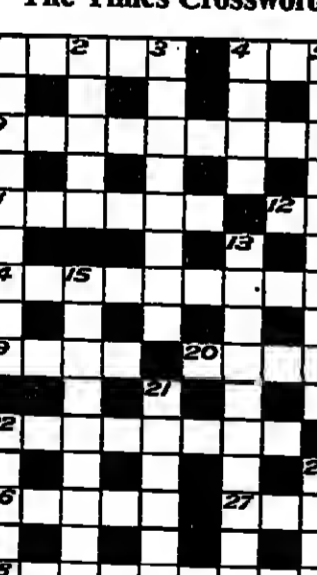
Birth: William Carlos Williams, poet, Rutherford, New Jersey, 1897...

Weather forecast: A ridge of high pressure will dominate the weather over most of the British Isles...



High Tides table with columns for location, time, and tide height.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,153



Reflections on the Lakes, by John Wyatt, 1.30; Traditional buildings and villages of Lakeland...

Construction work between junctions 17 (Dumbarton) and 15 (city centre), eastbound carriageway closed...

Two sites at Paddington and Vauxhall are identified as the front-runners for a new Central London coach terminal...

Lighting-up time: London 7.41 pm to 6.10 am; Belfast 7.51 pm to 6.17 am...

Yesterday: Temperatures at midday yesterday: C, F; Belfast 11.52, Galway 11.52...

Around Britain table with columns for location, sun, rain, and temperature.

Abroad table with columns for location, sun, rain, and temperature.

ACROSS: 1 Lived for daughter, sole attachment (5); 4 Bill put his name down for one of these bars (9)...

4 Sports equipment with attachment (4); 5 Futurologist required for variety act with seer (10)...

11 If for any reason The Times Portfolio is not published in the normal time...

Check your overall total against the Times portfolio dividend published on the Stock Exchange Prices page...

How to play - Weekly Dividend: Telephone The Times Portfolio claim line...

Check your overall total against the Times portfolio dividend published on the Stock Exchange Prices page...

Check your overall total against the Times portfolio dividend published on the Stock Exchange Prices page...

Check your overall total against the Times portfolio dividend published on the Stock Exchange Prices page...

Concise Crossword page 10

The pound table with columns for bank, rate, and bank.

London: The FT index closed down 27.4 at 1622.2

Check your overall total against the Times portfolio dividend published on the Stock Exchange Prices page...

Check your overall total against the Times portfolio dividend published on the Stock Exchange Prices page...

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Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET
FT 30 Share
1262.2 (-27.4)
FT-SE 100
1596.7 (-31.6)
Bargains
21590
USM (Datstream)
124.23 (-0.65)
THE POUND
US Dollar
1.4745 (-0.0070)
W German mark
3.0213 (-0.0160)
Trade-weighted
70.9 (-0.2)

Historic deal for International Stock Exchange

The Stock Exchange and the International Securities Regulatory Organization yesterday announced they were to join forces, bringing the trading of gilts, domestic and foreign equities and options under one roof.

Sir Nicholas Goodison, the Stock Exchange chairman, in a letter to the Exchange's members described the move as a "historic decision". He said: "The new unified Stock Exchange would become not only a very significant force in the trade in international securities, but possibly the most important such market in the world."

The move has the blessing of the Bank of England and the Securities and Investments Board. It will create a new bipartite structure consisting of a self-regulating organization and a Recognized Investment Exchange, each having their own governing body but sharing a common administration. Both the SRO and RIE will be governed by equal numbers of representatives from the Stock Exchange and ISRO.



Ian Steers, left, and Sir Nicholas Goodison announcing the link-up of the Stock Exchange and ISRO at the Bank of England yesterday.

Subsidies dispute threatens Gatt talks

From Bailey Morris
Punta del Este, Uruguay

The European Economic Community will try to change world trade ministers' stand on agriculture in a move that could lead to a bitter confrontation with the US and developing countries during the Gatt negotiations here on a new world trade round.

Reebok in \$118m deal

Canton, Massachusetts (AP-Dow Jones) — Reebok International announced here that agreement in principle has been reached for the purchase of Rockport Co, a footwear manufacturer, of Marlboro, Massachusetts. The purchase price is \$118.5 million (£80.07) in cash, and the acquisition is expected to be completed by November 1.

73% accept

Corton Beach, which is bidding for Tern Group, has acceptances for 73.7 per cent of the ordinary shares, 100 per cent of redeemable shares and 97.2 per cent of preference shares.

Croda up 15%

Croda International, the specialty chemicals group, yesterday announced pre-tax profits up 15 per cent at £11.8 million for the six months to June 29 on turnover down 18 per cent.

Low buys

Ruben H Lowe is to acquire Nelsons Labels (Manchester) and C U Black for a total of £1.4 million through the issue of 1.17 million shares.

US deals

Cement-Roadstone Holdings is buying two California companies — California Concrete Pipe Corporation for \$2.5 million (£1.69 million) and Hurst Concrete Products for \$3.4 million (£2.29 million).

Evered rises

Evered Holdings, the engineering group, increased its pre-tax profits from £2.5 million to £4.19 million in the first half of the year.

£2m call

Bromsgrove Industries is raising £2.29 million through a two-for-three rights issue at 70p a share.

No referral

The acquisition of Payless DIY by Ward White Group will not be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

People's ghost haunts talks

When Mr John Moore, the Secretary of State for Transport, opens the debate on air transport liberalization between European transport ministers, in London next month the spectre of People's Express will be ever present.

Tokyo triggers fall in world markets

Stockmarkets worldwide again went into decline yesterday, led by the Tokyo market which suffered its largest one day fall.

US deficit at record \$34.73bn

The United States current account deficit was a record \$34.73 billion (£23.47 billion) in the second quarter of this year, the Department of Commerce announced yesterday.

Fisons names day for Tilade launch in UK

Tilade, Fisons' much acclaimed anti-asthma drug, is to be launched in the UK on September 22. The drug is similar to Fisons' other main anti-asthma product, Inal, which has been in the group's portfolio for 15 years.

Governor pessimistic on regulation of markets

The Governor of the Bank of England, Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, yesterday cast gloom over the prospect of achieving an international system of regulation for securities markets.

August PSBR soars to £1.8 bn

The public sector borrowing requirement was £1.8 billion in August, well above City expectations. However, borrowing is running below last year's levels.

No plans to disinvest says ConsGold

Consolidated Gold Fields, the UK company most exposed to the political turmoil in South Africa, said yesterday it had no intention of reducing its investments there unless mandatory sanctions forced it to do so.

MARKET SUMMARY

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| New York | 1758.86 (-8.72) |
| Dow Jones | 17843.19 (-637.33) |
| Nikkei Dow | 1927.97 (-14.37) |
| Hong Kong | 286.1 (+1.9) |
| Amsterdam | 1222.1 (-2.5) |
| Sydney | 2035.0 (same) |
| Frankfurt | 3950.98 (+42.89) |
| Commerzbank | 377.0 (-8.8) |
| Zurich | n/a |
| SKA General | n/a |
| London closing prices | Page 25 |

STOCK MARKETS

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| FT 30 Share | 1262.2 (-27.4) |
| FT-SE 100 | 1596.7 (-31.6) |
| Bargains | 21590 |
| USM (Datstream) | 124.23 (-0.65) |

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| RISES: | |
| Ball Engineering | 189p (+10p) |
| Wedgewood | 37 1/2p (+18p) |
| Topas Estates | 265p (+20p) |
| Bright Group | 118p (+15p) |
| City of Aberdeen | 94p (+20p) |
| Sharns Ware | 35p (+14p) |

FALLS:

| | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Turner & Newall | 181p (-10p) |
| Mowlem (John) | 405p (-14p) |
| Merrim | 205p (-30p) |
| Delagay | 279p (-20p) |
| Matthews B | 258p (-12p) |
| Unigate | 285p (-15p) |
| Strathmore | 330p (-18p) |
| Woodworth | 685p (-15p) |
| Coats Vyealla | 482p (-12p) |
| Fisons | 591p (-20p) |
| C Gas | 489p (-10p) |
| Berlays | 485p (-12p) |
| GRE | 807p (-20p) |
| RTZ | 588p (-22p) |
| Bromsgrove Ind | 72p (-22p) |

GOLD

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| London Fixing | AM \$413.55 (M-\$417.25) |
| Close \$414.00-415.00 (\$280.25-281.00) | |
| New York | 414.00-415.00 |
| Comex \$417.10-417.85 | |

NORTH SEA OIL

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Brent (Oct.) pm | \$13.65/bbl (\$14.00) |
| Denotes latest trading price | |

CURRENCIES

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| London: | New York: |
| £: \$1.4745 | £: \$1.4720 |
| £: DM3.0213 | £: DM2.0550 |
| £: Sfr2.2425 | £: Sfr2.110.8 |
| £: FF9.8878 | |
| Yen200.54 | EDU £9.893617 |
| Index:70.9 | SDR £9.814205 |

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- Spread your repayments over 7 1/2 to 15 years.
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This example has been calculated assuming that the APR of 12.3% remains the same throughout the loan term, and relates to persons aged over 18 and still under 65 at the end of the loan repayment period. Seven days written notice would be given for any change in the interest rate.

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POSTCODE

Home Tel. No. 01000 Date of Birth: T/H50

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01-439 0681

ULTRAMAR
Ultramarc PLC
Turnover in year ending 31 December 1985: £2,577,800,000. Source: Annual Report 11/3/86.



BURMAH
The Burmah Oil plc
Turnover net of duties in year ending 31 December 1985: £1,457,500,000. Source: Annual Report 10/4/86.

WHICH OIL COMPANY COULD DO STRIKINGLY WELL FOR THE PRIVATE INVESTOR?

Companies, like private investors, come in all shapes and sizes. Company shares which look ideal for one portfolio may not suit another. Recognising the shares which most closely meet your own investment criteria requires continual and expert attention - a personal service which you may not find with larger financial institutions.

WALL STREET
Dow tumbles in early trading

New York (Agencies) - The Dow Jones industrial average was down 17.86 points to 1,749.72, and the transportation index fell 9.25 to 731.50.

Table with multiple columns showing stock prices for various companies like AMR, ASA, Allied Signal, etc.

COMPANY NEWS

HALL ENGINEERING: Interim dividend 4.03p (3.66p) for the first half of 1986, payable on Nov. 6. Turnover £62.72 million (£63.25 million). Pretax profit £2.42 million (£1.88 million). Earnings per share 10.79p (8.50p).

Hambros develops the Italian connection

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent. Hambros Bank is planning to strengthen its position in world financial markets with a link up with the Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino, Italy's fifth largest bank.

TEMPUS
Fisons shares a hold as Tilade launch nears

Fisons has not sold any of its new anti-asthma drug, Tilade, so far. However, in anticipation of profits from it, the company's shares have outperformed the market by 32 per cent over the past year and are selling on a rating 68 per cent higher than the market average.

Stewart Wrightson jumps 23% to £12m

Stewart Wrightson, the Lloyd's broker, made pretax profits in the six months to June 30 of £12.2 million, an increase of 23 per cent. Profits would have been £1 million higher if 1985 exchange rates from the end of the 1985 year had been used.

Anglia's Capital Plus advertisement featuring a large 'A' and 'peak return' text, and details about investment returns and interest rates.

United Trust & Credit PLC advertisement with logo, share capital details, and contact information for Raphael Zorn.

Vertical text on the right margin, including 'THE TIMES' logo and other small notices.

| 1986 | Company | Price | Change | % | 1986 | Company | Price | Change | % | 1986 | Company | Price | Change | % |
|------|-------------------------|-------|--------|------|------|---------------------|-------|--------|------|------|---------|-------|--------|---|
| 110 | ABEY UNIT TRUST MANAGER | 105.0 | +1.5 | +1.4 | 100 | AMERICAN SECURITIES | 215.0 | +2.0 | +0.9 | | | | | |
| 111 | ABEY UNIT TRUST MANAGER | 105.0 | +1.5 | +1.4 | 101 | AMERICAN SECURITIES | 215.0 | +2.0 | +0.9 | | | | | |
| 112 | ABEY UNIT TRUST MANAGER | 105.0 | +1.5 | +1.4 | 102 | AMERICAN SECURITIES | 215.0 | +2.0 | +0.9 | | | | | |
| 113 | ABEY UNIT TRUST MANAGER | 105.0 | +1.5 | +1.4 | 103 | AMERICAN SECURITIES | 215.0 | +2.0 | +0.9 | | | | | |
| 114 | ABEY UNIT TRUST MANAGER | 105.0 | +1.5 | +1.4 | 104 | AMERICAN SECURITIES | 215.0 | +2.0 | +0.9 | | | | | |
| 115 | ABEY UNIT TRUST MANAGER | 105.0 | +1.5 | +1.4 | 105 | AMERICAN SECURITIES | 215.0 | +2.0 | +0.9 | | | | | |

UNLISTED SECURITIES

| 1986 | Company | Price | Change | % | 1986 | Company | Price | Change | % |
|------|-----------|-------|--------|------|------|---------|-------|--------|---|
| 101 | A&P Group | 11.20 | -0.20 | -1.8 | | | | | |
| 102 | Accor | 1.30 | -0.05 | -3.8 | | | | | |
| 103 | Accor | 1.30 | -0.05 | -3.8 | | | | | |

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

| 1986 | Company | Price | Change | % | 1986 | Company | Price | Change | % |
|------|-------------------------|-------|--------|------|------|---------|-------|--------|---|
| 110 | ABEY UNIT TRUST MANAGER | 105.0 | +1.5 | +1.4 | | | | | |
| 111 | ABEY UNIT TRUST MANAGER | 105.0 | +1.5 | +1.4 | | | | | |
| 112 | ABEY UNIT TRUST MANAGER | 105.0 | +1.5 | +1.4 | | | | | |

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

| 1986 | Company | Price | Change | % |
|------|-------------------------|-------|--------|------|
| 101 | ABEY UNIT TRUST MANAGER | 105.0 | +1.5 | +1.4 |
| 102 | ABEY UNIT TRUST MANAGER | 105.0 | +1.5 | +1.4 |
| 103 | ABEY UNIT TRUST MANAGER | 105.0 | +1.5 | +1.4 |

COMMODITIES

| Commodity | Price | Change |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| Oil | 120.00 | +0.50 |
| Grain | 110.00 | -0.20 |

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Shares in retreat again

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began on Monday. Dealings end September 26. Contango day September 29. Settlement day October 6.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Portfolio Gold

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

Table with 3 columns: No., Company, and Price. Lists various companies and their share prices.

Please be sure to take account of any minus signs

Weekly Dividend. Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

Table with 7 columns: MON, TUE, WED, THU, FRI, SAT, Total. Shows daily dividend totals.

BRITISH FUNDS

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Stock, Price. Lists various funds and their prices.

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Table with 4 columns: No., Fund, Price, % P/E. Lists funds with 5-15 year durations.

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Table with 4 columns: No., Fund, Price, % P/E. Lists funds with over 15 year durations.

UNDATED

Table with 4 columns: No., Fund, Price, % P/E. Lists undated funds.

INDEX LINKED

Table with 4 columns: No., Fund, Price, % P/E. Lists index-linked funds.

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

Table with 4 columns: No., Fund, Price, % P/E. Lists bank discount funds.

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Breweries sector.

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Buildings and Roads sector.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Buildings and Roads sector.

FINANCE AND LAND

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Finance and Land sector.

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Chemicals and Plastics sector.

CINEMAS AND TV

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Cinemas and TV sector.

DRAPERY AND STORES

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Drapery and Stores sector.

ELECTRICALS

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Electricals sector.

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the E-K sector.

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the E-K sector.

E-K

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the E-K sector.

FINANCE AND LAND

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Finance and Land sector.

FOODS

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Foods sector.

HOTELS AND CATERERS

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Hotels and Caterers sector.

INDUSTRIALS A-D

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Industrials A-D sector.

S-Z

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the S-Z sector.

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Insurance sector.

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Insurance sector.

INSURANCE

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Insurance sector.

LEISURE

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Leisure sector.

MINING

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Mining sector.

L-R

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the L-R sector.

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Motors and Aircraft sector.

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Newspapers and Publishers sector.

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Overseas Traders sector.

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Overseas Traders sector.

OVERSEAS TRADERS

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Overseas Traders sector.

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Paper, Printing, and Advertising sector.

PROPERTY

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Property sector.

SHIPPING

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Shipping sector.

SHOES AND LEATHER

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Shoes and Leather sector.

TEXTILES

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Textiles sector.

Portfolio Gold

Times Newspapers Limited DAILY DIVIDEND £4,000 Claims required for +10 points Claimants should ring 0254-53272

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Overseas Traders sector.

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Overseas Traders sector.

OVERSEAS TRADERS

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Overseas Traders sector.

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Paper, Printing, and Advertising sector.

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TEXTILES

Table with 4 columns: No., Company, Price, % P/E. Lists companies in the Textiles sector.

Ex dividend in Ex all Forecast dividend and Interim payment passed 1 Price at suspension of Dividend and field message a special payment in Pre-emptive figures 1 Forecast earnings in Ex other Ex-empt Ex-empt or share price 1 Take-over No significant data

Americans roar in for the great Gatt shoot-out

With unemployment remaining high and economies everywhere sluggish, the meeting of the 92 members of Gatt — the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade — in the Uruguayan city of Punta del Este could hardly have come at a worse time. There is a general feeling in Washington, shared by delegates of many other countries, that expectations have been set far too high.

Mr Michael Aho of the US Council on Foreign Relations said: "The EEC does not want broad reforms. Unless it changes its policies, it will not gain much and I don't think it will be very forthcoming."

For its part, the US has incurred the disapproval of even normally sympathetic British ministers for what has been called its "Rambo-like" negotiating style. Saddled with a \$155 billion trade deficit, a depressed agriculture, and with mid-term elections only two months away — with a strong Democratic challenge for key farm belt seats — the Reagan Administration needs to look uncompromising. To satisfy a restless electorate, Mr Clayton Yentzer, the US trade representative, must either be seen to win or stage a dramatic walk-out.

The last Gatt ministerial meeting in 1982 nearly foundered on a dispute between the US and Europe over the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy. This time both sides have transgressed equally. Since the passage of an omnibus Farm Bill last year, intended to help US farmers compete in foreign markets, US subsidies have risen to about \$30 billion compared to the \$25 billion paid out under the CAP. Mr Yentzer has said that the US was forced to respond in kind to an expensive subsidy war, which must stop. On this issue particu-



In need of a win: US trade representative Clayton Yentzer, left, and colleague Richard Lyng at the Gatt talks.

larly, the US position is hardening.

A high-level West German official in Punta del Este said: "We are being pushed too hard. If the US continues this tough line, we shall end up siding with the French."

Both Britain and West Germany are seeking a compromise that will help the Reagan Administration to get through the November elections. They believe that if the Democrats regain control of the Senate, the US will turn even more protectionist.

Mr Yentzer has described the meeting as "one of the most momentous economic conferences of the past 40 years" and has declared unequivocally that he will walk out unless the US receives substantial concessions in five areas: agriculture, intellectual property rights, trade in services, investment, and a basic strengthening of Gatt. Nevertheless, Mr Yentzer gives the talks a better than 50-50 chance of succeeding.

But if the dispute on agricultural subsidies is not resolved and the European

commitment to a new trade round wanes, the entire structure of the post-war negotiation system may be destroyed. Bilateralism, resulting in a series of politically damaging and unfair agreements between nations, could replace the multilateral approach to trade conceived by the US and Britain when Gatt was established in the late 1940s.

Today it is generally recognized that the world trading system is breaking down under growing protectionist pressures and antiquated rules inadequate to regulate the very large flow of goods and services. No coherent system of rules and procedures governs the rapidly growing trade in services, which totalled about \$370 billion in 1980 and constituted 20 per cent of all world trade.

Here, a number of developing nations led by India and Brazil are fighting the proposal to extend Gatt rules to services. They fear that the richer nations will use their capital, experience and expertise to begin carving up the markets of the developing

world to the detriment of local companies and national cultural patterns.

The objective at Punta del Este is lofty. As stated in the opening paragraph of the draft communiqué, approved only after several tortuous negotiating sessions in Geneva, it is: "To bring about further liberalization and expansion of world trade to benefit all countries, especially less-developed contracting parties."

Over the past few years, to which it has pressed for a new trade round, the US has said that only through liberalized trade can developing countries grow out of their debt and Europe's unemployment be corrected. If the US commitment to this goal appears to be flagging, it is because of the domestic repercussions of its large trade deficit.

Mr Yentzer said: "Many Americans look at our trade deficit and at the growing use of subsidies and other illegal practices by other countries and wonder why we are still a signatory to Gatt. They want us to take matters into our own hands."

This is why the Reagan Administration is insistent on achieving a "win" at Punta del Este. Its representatives cannot come home empty-handed.

The US strategy, then, is either to bow out of the talks altogether or keep them going through the mid-term elections so that a deal can be negotiated later. One US official said: "We have a window of opportunity in the seven months between the French and American presidential elections in 1988. We should at least be able to bring home a deal in agriculture."

Bailey Morris

Holmes à Court keeps them guessing

By Richard Lander

When a tiny tractor company owned by an almost unknown Perth entrepreneur launched a bid for BHP back in August 1983, there were a lot of jokes cracked among the Australian financial establishment in Melbourne about fleas biting elephants.

Three years, three more bids and countless law suits later, the jokes look pretty stale. Mr Robert Holmes à Court is on the board of BHP while Wiggmore, the tractor company which has long been absorbed into his Bell Resources vehicle, now owns some 28 per cent of the giant Australian group.

Whether that is the end of the Holmes à Court-BHP saga is still not clear. One feature of Mr Holmes à Court's quest for the huge oil, steel and minerals group is that his aims have never been properly defined. A seat in the boardroom was one possible motive but so was complete control or the harvest of a huge profit from selling his stake to a higher bidder.

The complexities were enlarged by the entry earlier this year of Mr John Elliot's Elders-IXL group. Elders took an 18 per cent stake in BHP which in turn took a cross holding of about the same size. Although basically a friendly operation — too friendly in many observers' eyes — Mr Elliot holds something of a similar reputation to Mr Holmes à Court as a corporate trouble-maker. The two men managed to add a little more spice to the affair last month when Mr Holmes à Court mandated his voting rights in BHP to Mr Elliot for the forthcoming annual meeting.

Mr Elliot has also been invited into the BHP boardroom and both he and Mr Holmes à Court have pledged to disclose any share sales and refrain from hostile partial bids. What is not forbidden is a full cash bid by either party for a company worth A\$9.5 billion at yesterday's prices. Nor, for that matter, has anyone ruled out BHP bidding for Bell Resources, having built up a nine per cent stake during the height of the battle in March.

Of course Mr Holmes à Court, who won a fierce battle for Lord Grade's ACC group in 1982, has other irons in the fire if he tires of BHP. He holds a strategic eight per cent investment in Standard Chartered Bank, the suppliers of his huge lines of credit, and was elected to the board there after helping the bank escape the clutches of Lloyds' Bank recently. He has also recently put down a marker that he might take a stake of up to 15 per cent in USX, the former US Steel group.

APPOINTMENTS

BSG Motors: Mr Alan Baebis becomes a managing director.

Shand: Mr RHR Kettle joins the board as a non-executive director and is made chairman.

Yamaichi International (Europe): Mr Alan J Towser is promoted to executive director, floating rate notes.

Civil Aviation Authority: Mr Denis M Child, Sir Peter Lazarus and Mr Brian Trubshaw join the board as part-time members from October 1.

The Jim Allen Design Team: Mr Julian Grace takes over as associate director.

Londoo Park Hotels: Mr Niall Caven becomes finance director.

Lloyds Development Capital: Mr Ian Burns is made a director.

Hill Samuel Investment Management: Mr David Barker is appointed managing director from October 13.

Good Relations Public Affairs: Mr Peter Luff is promoted to chief executive, succeeding Mr Paul Tyler. Mr Tyler becomes chairman from October 1. Mr Peter Bradley is made account director.

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charity - The John Putson Bequest in connection with the Royal Academy of Music.

The Charity Commissioners propose to make a Scheme for this Charity. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref: 310007-A/1-1) at St Alban's House, 37-40 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4QX. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

BASE LENDING RATES

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| ABN | 10.00% |
| Adair & Company | 10.00% |
| BCCI | 10.00% |
| Citibank Savings | 10.75% |
| Consolidated Cris | 10.00% |
| Continental Trust | 10.00% |
| Co-operative Bank | 10.00% |
| C. Hoare & Co | 10.00% |
| Hong Kong & Shanghai | 10.00% |
| Lloyds Bank | 10.00% |
| Mid Westminister | 10.00% |
| Royal Bank of Scotland | 10.00% |
| TSB | 10.00% |
| Citibank NA | 10.00% |

† Mortgage Base Rate.

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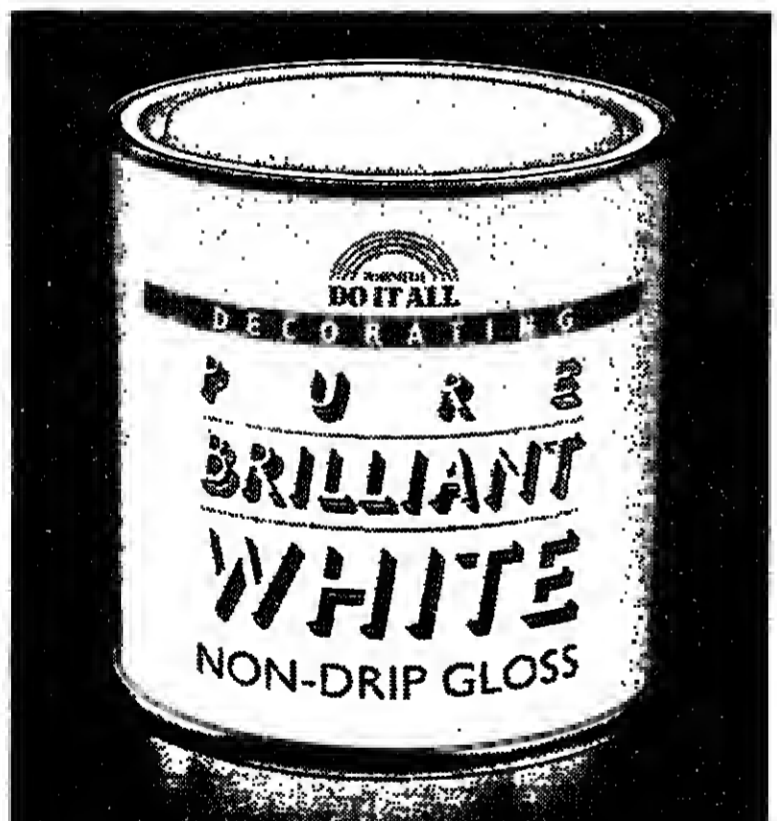
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We aim to help people to enjoy their spare time: that doesn't only apply to DIY but to every market in which WHSmith competes. Our strategy of developing specialist retail operations in familiar product fields has expanded our business base. Our Price Music and booksellers Sherratt & Hughes are just two of our new chains.

Abroad we have applied the skills learnt at home to become the largest bookseller in Canada and one of the leading operators of news and gift shops in the USA, where we serve 70 million customers every month. Worldwide, new retail outlets are being opened at the rate of three every week.

This growth is reflected in our performance. Since 1981 sales have increased by 88% and pre-tax profits by 205%. Earnings per share have risen by 180% to 17.2p over the same period.

All told, it paints a dazzling picture.

If you would like further information about the development of WHSmith at home and abroad, write to Julian Smith, W.H. Smith & Son (Holdings) PLC, Strand House, 7 Holbein Place, London SW1W 8NR.



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Evered Holdings plc

INTERIM REPORT
 HALF YEAR TO 30 JUNE 1986

The unaudited results of the Evered Group, prepared under the historical cost convention for the first six months of the financial year ending 31 December 1986, together with comparative figures are summarised below:

| | 1986** | 1985 | 1985 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | Half Year | Half Year | Year |
| | £m | £m | £m |
| Sales | 48.10 | 43.65 | 99.62 |
| Net Operating Profit | 4.90 | 3.40 | 8.20 |
| Income from Fixed Asset Investment | 0.74 | - | 0.99 |
| Interest Payable (Net) | (1.45) | (0.90) | (1.32) |
| Profit before Tax | 4.19 | 2.50 | 7.87 |
| Taxation | (0.30) | (0.49) | (1.55) |
| Earnings | 3.89 | 2.01 | 6.32 |
| Earnings per Ordinary Share | 9.70p | 7.70p | 18.10p† |
| Interim Dividend per Ordinary Share | 1.75p | 1.25p | 1.25p |
| Final Dividend per Ordinary Share | - | - | 2.25p |

PRE-TAX PROFIT UP 68%
 EARNINGS PER SHARE UP 26%
 INTERIM DIVIDEND INCREASED BY 40%

For copies of the Interim Report, write to Company Secretary, Evered Holdings plc, York House, 38/42 Chertsey Street, Guildford, Surrey GU1 4HD

**Exchange rates at 30th June 1986
 †Based on 24,362,512 ordinary shares in issue during the period, re-stated to adjust for rights issue in July 1985
 ‡Based on a weighted average of 34,746,795 ordinary shares in issue during the period.

كلمة الأمل

To a Fisons shareholder this daunting page of figures and fine print makes riveting reading. Here's why.

RECORD INTERIM RESULTS - PROFITS UP 24%

Fisons results for the first six months of 1986 were at yet another record level. Pre-tax profits of £37.2 million were 24% up on last year. This represents further dramatic growth in five years of major achievement.

Performance in profit terms was accompanied by continued improvement in quality of earnings, with earnings per share up 18% to 12.0p.

Total sales showed a small increase of 2% above last year. However, these were adversely affected by foreign currency fluctuation and at constant exchange rates total sales growth was 15% year on year.

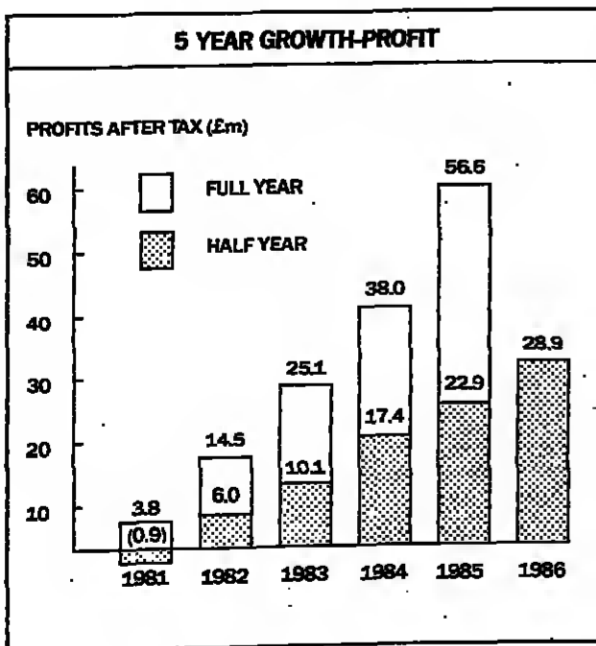
In the light of the Group's progress, the Board has decided to pay an interim dividend of 2.55p per ordinary share, an 18% increase on 1985.

PHARMACEUTICALS

The Pharmaceutical Division continued to return record results with profits of £22.5m, representing a 20% increase.

Of note is the continuing growth of Intal in the world's major markets. An outstanding performance in the USA was enhanced by the introduction of the Intal Inhaler which proved highly successful. Total sales of Intal increased by over 50% in the USA as did those of Opticrom.

In Japan, pharmaceutical sales continued to grow satisfactorily.



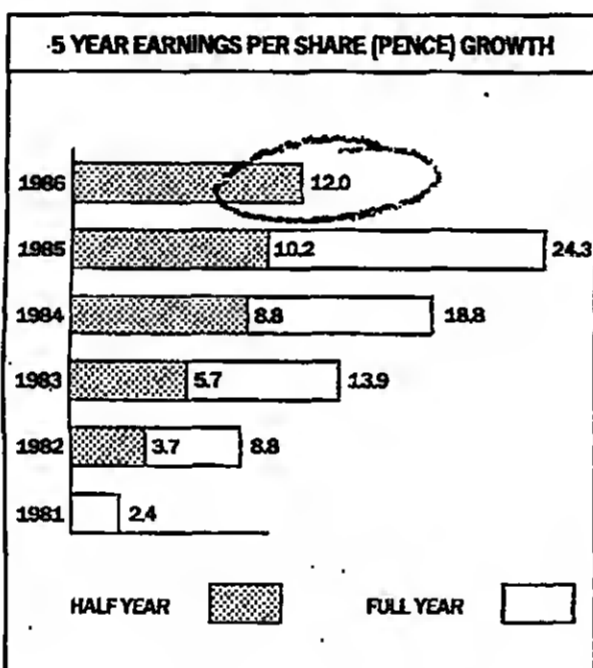
To the relief of many but to the detriment of our seasonal products' sales, the allergy season in the UK and Europe was unusually mild.

In the UK, the introduction of a 5 mg dosage Inhaler boosted Intal sales and overall satisfactory growth was achieved. The new inhaler was subsequently introduced in France and Italy.

Fisons leading consumer products in the UK, Sanatogen vitamins and Paracodol, both increased sales very substantially during the half-year.

Capital investment projects involving new plant and facilities, designed to increase output and improve efficiency, continued in a number of operating areas including Mexico, Pakistan, Australia and the UK.

Tilade, which is currently being launched in the UK, achieved its first registration as was announced at the Annual General Meeting in May. In the lead-up to launch, considerable work has



been undertaken to familiarise leading specialists around the world with this important new drug, eliciting a very positive response. During the period, applications for registration of another new drug, Dopacard, were submitted to several European authorities. This new cardio-vascular drug, also discovered by Fisons research team, has advantages over competitive products and should achieve significant sales within its relatively specialist market. However, registration has yet to be achieved.

SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT

The Scientific Equipment Division produced record profits of £9.1m, 11% higher than last year.

Over the past 5 years Fisons has been the fastest growing major supplier of scientific laboratory equipment in the world.

The Division's biggest business, Curtin Matheson Scientific in the USA, continued to take market share from its major competitors whilst maintaining margins on rapidly increasing sales. In the highly competitive clinical laboratory market, the major area of CMS's activities, sales increased by over 25% in US dollar terms. In line with the strategy of increasing CMS's manufacturing base, in February Biochemical Sciences Inc was

purchased for £2.2m. BSI manufactures stains and other diagnostic products for haematology and microbiology laboratories, and was the fourth manufacturing acquisition to be added to CMS since it was acquired in 1984.

Carlo Erba Strumentazione (CEST) continued to exceed expectations in sales and profits, helped by successful new products. CEST, which leads our expansion in the growing higher-technology instruments market, confirms the wisdom of our strategy of moving the Division into higher areas of technology in international growth markets.

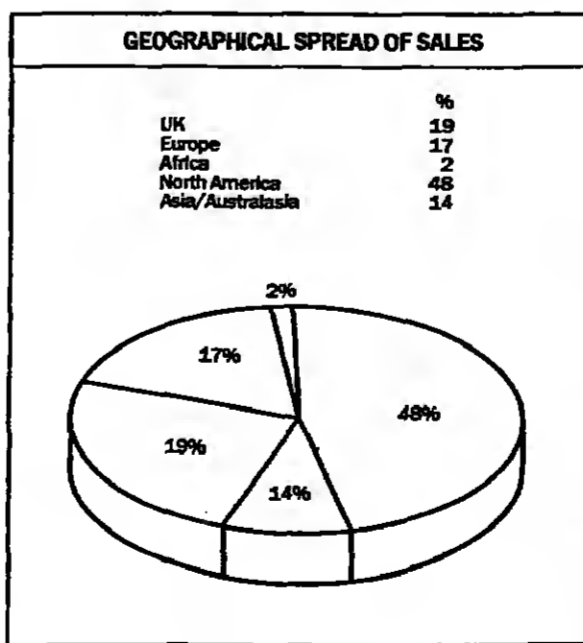
In both Australia and the UK, sales of scientific equipment, always sensitive to the economic climate, were depressed.

The German company Haake, on the other hand, sustained its pattern of progress.

HORTICULTURE

The Horticulture Division increased profits by 9% from £3.3m to £3.6m. The business on both sides of the Atlantic achieved strong sales and market share gains. In the USA, sales of our new added-value consumer products were well up on the equivalent period last year underpinned by another good performance in the professional market.

Our market share in the UK increased significantly. In particular the re-launch of the lawncare and Levington compost ranges, combined with new production facilities, greatly enhanced our competitive position. The Murphy



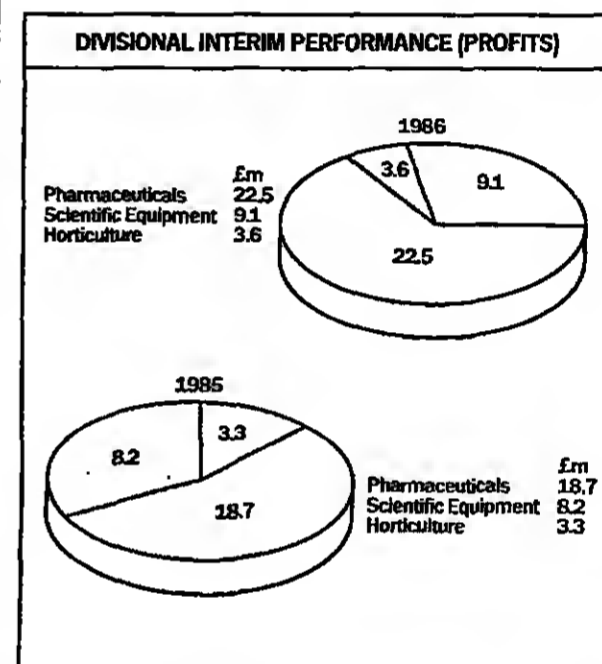
garden chemicals business, which came into the Group at the end of last year, has been integrated and is achieving the results expected.

However, this good market place performance has not been fully translated to profit because the adverse weather conditions on both sides of

the Atlantic badly affected the volume of peat harvested. Thus there were considerable unrecovered production overhead costs.

FISONS FORMULA FOR SUCCESS

These excellent results reflect careful long-term planning and rigorous follow-through. At the beginning of the decade, Fisons management team implemented a corporate strategy which has restructured and refocused the Company.



This strategy was based on the following criteria:

- To operate only in inherently attractive industries with a long-term growth and profit potential.
- To operate only in industries where Fisons would be a highly effective competitor.
- To establish a high quality and well motivated management team to ensure efficient implementation.

The success of our strategy is evident from the record results produced by all three of our Divisions, each of which has achieved record profits.

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL GROUP

Throughout the 1980's the growth of each of our three divisions has been backed by capital investment and augmented by selective acquisitions around the world.

Fisons is now established as a major international company, with over 80% of sales made overseas.

THE FUTURE

It is Fisons intention to maintain its highly successful strategy in the second half of this decade.

FISONS

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18-25 years old required by City underwriting agency. Would require intelligent and responsible first job/holding secretary with good secretarial skills including Word Processing experience of appropriate firming level.

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CRICKET: GLOUCESTERSHIRE TAKE SECOND PLACE AS NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ARE THWARTED BY LAST-WICKET PAIR

Welshmen look to better days after upsetting champions

By Ivo Tennant

CHELMSFORD: Glamorgan (16pts) beat Essex (2) by 112 runs.

Glamorgan, bottom of the Britannic Assurance County Championship table...

Championship table

Table with 5 columns: Team, P, W, D, L, Pts. Lists teams like Essex, Glamorgan, Surrey, etc.

of victory but thereafter Essex certainly tried to reach their target.

This was 301 in a minimum of 64 overs by agreement between the captains...

Essex lost their first three wickets to Thomas, who bowled accurately with hostility on a pitch with a little grass left on it.

No play yesterday

SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire v Lancashire. Match abandoned - no result.

Rugby debut

Notts County Football Club stage their first professional Rugby League game...



Juggling act: Ripley, the Northamptonshire wicketkeeper, catches Fraser-Darling off Harper in the match against Nottinghamshire at Trent Bridge

The sun sinks over Botham

By Richard Streeton

TAUNTON: Derbyshire (12pts) beat Somerset by three wickets.

In chilly, autumnal conditions what was possibly Ian Botham's final appearance for Somerset was all rather anticlimactic.

Today there is a Somerset-West Indies match on the ground, part of Garner's benefit programme...

Morris completed Derbyshire's task with seven balls left. Botham finished the game fielding at long leg...

Botham spurred singles and stayed at one end, avoiding Holding, as he moved and avoided the ball...

From a shortened run Botham put everything into his bowling without any luck as Derbyshire set out to make 183 from 45 overs.

Positive developments on the political front are scarce, though four of the seven general committee men who walked out in protest when the West Indians were sacked...

Surrey are third on strength of easy win

By Peter Marson

Surrey swooped to carry off the Britannic Assurance County Championship's £5,250 third prize on the last day of the season at the Oval yesterday, where they beat Gloucestershire by 90 runs.

The state of English cricket, page 37

five and six runs an over. Broad had been 83 not out when Nottinghamshire moved off in the morning at 164 for four.

By lunch their position had brightened as Hemmings and Fraser-Darling pushed on by 53 runs. Fraser-Darling was soon to become Fryer's fourth wicket...

It had been fine at the Oval, and the pitch in good order when Stewart (28), and Jesty (34) started out again with Surrey having made 104 for two from 30 overs.

At 187, DeFreitas took his second wicket, that of Stewart, who had now fallen in losing 50 this season in a fruitless display of innings to make 101 of 128 balls, hitting 10 fours.

A forfeit of their first innings by Gloucestershire, and one more by Nottinghamshire, had left the shire with a target at something under 4% runs an over, which looked an agreeable challenge.

The second round begins today with Becker, who had a first round bye, playing Mel Purcell of the United States.

Hamilton pushes Osman back towards England

The Leicester City defender, Russell Osman, was yesterday recommended for an England recall.

The Leicester City manager, Bryan Hamilton, feels Osman is worth another chance and yesterday alerted Robson to that possibility.

Butcher, now with Glasgow Rangers, and Osman made their England debut in the same match against Australia in 1980.

Luton Town have accused the Football League of undermining their campaign against hooliganism.

He said: "The League have reversed their original viewpoint and we are extremely disappointed by their attitude.

Luton have enforced a loop-hole in the regulations to bar Cardiff City fans from the Lutonwoods second round first leg tie at Kenilworth Road next week.

A League spokesman said: "We asked Luton to comply with the spirit of the law and they refused."

Stockholm (Reuters) - Sweden are likely to keep the team who beat England 1-0 in last week's friendly for the European Championship group two qualifying against Switzerland in Stockholm next Wednesday.

Recreational approach aims at all age groups

By Peter Aylroyd

The British Amateur Gymnastics Association are beginning a drive to expand their activities and their membership.

This week, the BAGA launched a basic learning programme for pre-school and infant children to the ages of six and seven, and a new manual, a proficiency scheme will be available for coaches and teachers interested in recreational instruction.

Future schemes will include not only young children but also physically and mentally handicapped people and the elderly.

BAGA officials have long realized that large sections of the population can enjoy the healthy benefits of gymnastic exercise outside the rigorous training and atmosphere demanded by the competitive forms of the sport such as artistic gymnastics, rhythmic gymnastics and sports acrobatics.

ENTERTAINMENTS

Table listing entertainment events, venues, and times. Includes entries for London, Manchester, and other cities.

YESTERDAY'S OTHER SCOREBOARDS

Notts v Northants

Nottinghamshire (14pts) drew with Northamptonshire (0) at Trent Bridge.

Surrey v Leics

Surrey (18pts) beat Leicestershire (1) by 90 runs.

Warwick v Sussex

Warwickshire (10pts) drew with Sussex (7) at Edgbaston.

FOR THE RECORD

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

UNITED STATES: National League NFL: Denver Broncos 21, Pittsburgh Steelers 10.

BASEBALL

NORTH AMERICA: Montreal Expos v Philadelphia Phillies.

SQUASH RACKETS

RUALA LUMPHU: Malaysia open championship.

YACHTING

CAPRI: Italy: Star class world championship.

TENNIS

Hero's return for Becker

Hamburg (Reuters) - Boris Becker made an overdue return in grand prix tennis in his native West Germany yesterday with a predictable victory before a rapturous crowd.

Becker uncharacteristically dropped his first two service games but, playing for the first time with his new Davis Cup partner Jelen, he went on to win 10 of 11 games.

The match certainly upstaged the first round singles games in the \$315,000 tournament in which the fragility of West German men's tennis, with the notable exception of Becker, was underlined.

MOTOR RALLYING

Two seconds advantage for Waldegaard

Hong Kong (Reuters) - Bjorn Waldegaard of Sweden, the 1979 world champion, took a two-second lead over his compatriot Stig Blomqvist as three crashes thinned the field at the half-way point in the Hong Kong to Peking Rally.

WALDEGAARD, driving a Toyota Celica, went ahead after 1984 world champion Blomqvist had to stop for three minutes on the first special stage to change a dirt-clogged fuel filter on his Audi Quattro.

CONWAY'S AIM

Joanne Cooway, the 15-year-old British ice-skiing champion, will be aiming for her first senior international title and a place in the history books...

No 6 goes for No 4

Jamie Hickox, aged 22, the England No 6 from Surrey, who is attempting a record fourth successive Blue Stars British under-23 closed title, takes on the unranked Alan Williams from Warwickshire in the first round of the five-day squash championship starting at London's Lamb's Club.

BOWLS

McGhee reaches final on shot aggregate

The local club champion, Neil McGhee, shocked Ian Bryn and Willie Wood to clinch a place in last night's final of the international indoor singles tournament at Auchincloss.

McGhee opened his campaign with a 15-6 win over Wood, a former Commonwealth title champion, only to go down 7-15 to Bryn. But a 15-3 win over Hugh Duff, a Scottish international, in his final qualifying group, was good enough for McGhee a final place on shot aggregate over Bryn.

Blackburn loss

After two profit-making seasons Blackburn show a loss of £78,000, taking their total deficit to £307,000.

RUGBY UNION

Top players assemble

The International XV to face Canada at full speed this evening includes the former international fly-half, Gareth Davies (Wales), and the ex-Aberavon lock, Allan Martin.

But another top fly-half, Ireland's Tony Ward, has pulled out of the match which marks the 100th anniversary of Aberavon's membership of the Welsh Rugby Union.

DAVIES, now retired from first-class rugby, will partner the French scrum-half, Pierre

Arabic text at the bottom right corner of the page.

